CIRCULATION
LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

A DREAM.

The Speech That Changed My Vote.

I sat amidst a mighty throng
Within a wigwam grand,
In a city far be wen the seas,
In our happy Union land.

I listened to the grandest speech
My ears had ever heard.
Enraptured, charmed, am zed, I was—
My inmost soul was stirred.

I looked upon the speaker fair—
A Populist was he;
He promised better times for all
If silver should be free.

A change came, and the Pop. was in.
My vote helped put him there;
But if the good Lord lets me live,
I vow and solemnly declare,

On Populistic hopes
I'll ne'er rely again,
The good times we once had are gone;
Their absence gives me pain.

The mills and shops are all shut down,
The banks are breaking fast;
Distress we see on every hand—
Distress, too, that will last.

If friends will but forgive
The day I changed my coat,
I'll curse the Pop., I'll curse the Dem.,
And the speech that reached my vote.

I woke. The quivering sweat drops still
Stood on my aching brow;
A horrid nightmare reached my soul,
But it is over now.

November days have come,
McKinley's in the chair;
Thank heaven it was my vote at last
That helped to put him there.

The mills have started up,
The banks, they are all right;
The opposite of what I saw
Upon that fearful night.

My friends need not forgive;
I have not changed my coat:
'Twas another speech I later heard
That kept my honest vote.

THE RIVER.

Wish I could get back to-day
To the meadowy fields of May,
Where we went the shadowy way
To the river.
Where a little world of joys
Blossomed round the barefoot boys
As they went with jocund noise
To the river.

Splash, splash!
The waveless dash
And the splintered sunbeams flash
Where the maples
Used to quiver
On the cool road
To the river.

Wish I could get back to-day
Where the mosses trailed in gray
And the lines of the spray
Of the river;
Where, above its banks of green,
Well I loved to lol and lean
In the shadow and the sheen
Of the river.

Splash, splash!
The waveless dash
And the splintered sunbeams flash
Where the oak leaves
Used to quiver
On the cool banks
Of the river.

Wish I could get back to-day
But the gold has left the gray;
Long the winters, brief the May,
And the river,
With its gloom and with its gleams,
Where life's dying sunset streams,
Ripples through an old man's dreams
Faintly ever.

—Frank L. Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution.

Miscellany.

TOLD HER EVERYTHING.

A Detroit Woman's Wonderful Experience With a Clairvoyant.

Two women with a bag of broken candy and another of peanuts between sat opposite the writer in a street car the other day. One of them had just had a "wonderful experience" and was reciating it to her companion in a voice loud enough to be heard by every one in the car. A reporter of the Detroit Free Press sat opposite, and this is what he heard:

"I don't care how much mud folks want to fling at fortune tellers an' clairvoyants. I know that some of 'em are genuine. I've just come from one, an' the things she told me fairly took my breath away."

"Do tell me about it."

"An', mind you, she never laid eyes on me until to-day, an' she told me things no livin' human could of told her!"

"What did she tell you?"

"Well, first she went off into a trance, and she looked and groaned so awful I was scared at first, but she told me to be calm. Then she said, 'You are married, aren't you?' Now, how'd she know I was married? But, of course, I told her I was. Then she says: 'You have children, haven't you?' Now, how did she know that?"

"It was wonderful."

"I should say so. Then she up an' says: 'Your husband is a laboring man, isn't he?' Now, how'd she know he wasn't a clerk or a doctor or mebbe a bank president? I told her Jim was a laboring man, an' she says: 'He does not know that you have come here to-day,' an' he didn't know a thing about it, but how'd she know that?"

"Sure enough."

"Then she says: 'You have an enemy; a tall, dark eyed woman,' and I know exactly whom she meant. 'And,' she says, 'your husband is a man who would rather be away from home than to home.' Now, how did she know that 'bout Jim? For he is always on the go somewhere. B'longs to six lodges, an' all that, an' I jaw him good for it. But how did she know but he was a regular home granny?"

"That's so."

"Then she says: 'You are fond of going to the theatre an' reading novels,' and I am. You give me a bag o' candy an' a good, excitin' novel an' let me go to see a real stirrin' drammy like 'The Two Orphans,' an' I'm happy, but how did she know that? Then she told me to beware of a small, blue eyed woman, an' I know exactly whom she meant. She said I'd be married twice an' my next husband would be rollin' in wealth, an' I'd drive my own carriage yet. It was just wonderful the things she told me."

"I should say so."

"I'll admit that I've been taken in once or twice by these sham clar'voyants, but I didn't begrudge this one a penny of the $2 I paid her, for she was genuine. But Jim'd make an awful fuss if he knew I'd spent $2 that way, and I wouldn't dare tell 'im 'bout my second husband. He ain't what you might call one o' the jealous kind, but I don't think he'd like it. It was a wonderful experience."

SPOILED A BATH.

Police Gather In Fourteen Boys While In Swimming.

Fourteen lads, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years, were arrested at 1:30 this afternoon at the Pennsylvania crossing, on the East Side for violating the city bathing ordinance and trespassing on the ground belonging to the Pennsylvannia company.

The arrest was made by Officer Gosline, who told The Blade that the same lads had been making trouble for some time. Talking did no good, so he was forced to adopt this method of getting rid of the nuisance.

Two of the youngsters were all broken up over the affair and wept loudly over their fate.

The others seemed to take it as a good joke and waved their handkerchiefs and dirty little hands at the crowd of spectators who stood watching the "hurry up" wagon drive away.

Is This Hot Enough for You?

It is believed that the temperature of the earth at a depth of 200 miles is not less than 18,000 Fahrenheit.

THE 'CYCLING GIRL.

What the "X" Ray Would Reveal If It Were Turned Full Upon Her Underrigging.

If "X" rays were applied to the most practically clothed bicycle girl this is the way she would be found clothed. Covering the outer man a union suit of light-weight ribbed silk extending from her neck to her knees. This garment is not warm and it prevents colds by absorbing the perspiration.

Next to this she wears a corset—a short French corset that hardly extends an inch and a half from the waist line over the hips, for any great length of corset is objectionable to a bicyclist. She puts rubber facings in the corset to give freer action to her body. A light cambric corset cover she wears over her corset, and then comes the tailor-made shirt waist of cheviot. Her knickers are close fitting over the hips, but bag quite a little at the knees, and are gathered into a tight-fitting strap. She doesn't wear leggins, because they are hot and they never enchance the beauty of any legs by making the ankles look big, as they invariably do in any kind of leggins.

She wears golf stockings in quiet colors and ordinary well-shaped easy ties. Over this rig she slips on her well-built short skirt and the chic tailor-made jacket, and she is comfortable and pleas

COMFORTABLE AND PLEASING.

ing, and she is ready for a spin.

They do say that, far away out of the city's heat and dust the skirt is slipped off and the knickers worn only. On a tandem the little skirt is carried in a roll between the workers, and when the girl is on the road alone she slings it from her handle bars like a knapsack.

A SUMMER WOOL.

It Can Be Light Weight and Adapted to the Various Demands of Travelling.

The very simplest gown of checked wool made its appearance in the dining-room of a Chicago hotel the other day. The wearer was one of the cross-continent ladies, who enjoy seeing their own country more than Europe. Traveling, as she was, in a trunk, one gown had to do the work of three.

The little wool dress was very light weight and soft. Its pattern was the pretty check liked so much this year.

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The skirt was plain, with full godets at the back and lined with gray silk. This lining nicely harmonized with the check of the dress pattern, which was black and gray.

The bodice was made in a very comfortable way. Its sleeves, of the check wool, were set in a body of white taffeta silk. This body was a simple shirred one, with a great silver buckle in the front.

Over this waist a small shoulder jacket was slipped on. To-night a silver silk one, trimmed with cut steel, was worn. To-morrow it might be a blue one, braided with white. Next night a white, embroidered with cut jets. Thus an ever-varying appearance could be given.

The small parts of the toilet, belt, choker, etc., were of black taffeta.

ENVY.

The clover is thick where the honey bee roves
With his knapsack and weapon so keen
And blossoming trees in the deep-shadowed groves
Invite him to feast all serene.
Wherever he utters his troubadour song
The portals wide open are found;
No matter how many invaders may throng
There is always enough to go 'round.

But alack for our busy humanity's hive,
Whence songless the toiler must go;
Where the thorns, not the roses, assist us to thrive;
Where the swift so soon distance the slow!
Life's pleasures are sweet when fate's locks are released,
But by many the key is ne'er found,
And a sadness remains at the fireside and feast,
That there isn't enough to go 'round.
—Washington Star.

Any Old Heiress.

Melud—Is it true that you are going to marry an American?

'Is Grace—Quite true; quite true.

'What is her name?

'Haven't the least idea, me boy."—Indianapolis Journal.

WAGES FALL UNDER SILVER.

Labor Very Poorly Paid in Countries Using the White Metal Standard.

New York Herald:—The utter fallacy of the arguments of the silver men cannot be better shown than by the labor and commercial statistics of the various sil er-using countries of the world, and their comparison with those of countries on a gold basis. This table gives the monetary unit in which the wages of labor are paid in the various silver standard countries, showing the nominal value of the silver coins in United States gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and their actual present value, or purchasing power, as compared with gold:

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Nominal gold value.	Actual gold value or purchasing power.
Bolivia	Boliviano	$ .935	$ .407
British India	Rupee	.444	.236
Costa Rica	Peso	.935	.497
Guatemala	Peso	.935	.497
Honduras	Peso	.935	.497
Nicaragua	Peso	.935	.497
Salvador	Peso	.935	.497
China	Shanghai Tael	1.394	.735
Colombia	Peso	.935	.497
Ecuador	Sucre	.935	.497
Japan	Yen	1.008	.536
Mexico	Dollar	1.016	.541
Persia	Kran	.692	.184
Peru	Sol	.935	.497
Russia	Ruble	.743	.393
Uruguay	Peso	1.035	.550

COUNTRIES ON A SILVER BASIS.

Austria.

This country is now on a gold basis, but the silver standard prevailed up to August, 1892. It is shown as a silver country, because the latest statistics as to the rate of wages available are for the year 1891, when the silver standard prevailed. Average daily wages for unskilled labor, from 40 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to $1.30 per day. Estimated weal h, $18,2-5-000,000. Foreign commerce, $303,579,754 annually.

China.

Unskilled labor, 10 to 20 cents per day; skilled labor, 20 to 40 cents per day. Commerce, $230,754,858.

Russia.

This country is nominally on a silver basis, though preparing to adopt the gold standard in the near future. The currency is all paper, and, in anticipation of the adoption of the gold standard, the paper ruble, though legally redeemable in silver, has appreciated in value until it has approximated the value of the gold ruble. Wages being paid in paper have increased in purchasing power with the increase in the value of the paper ruble. Unskilled labor, 40 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to $1 per day. Estimated wealth, $20,445,000,000. Commerce, $613,039,-00.

Central America.

With the exception of Costa Rica, which quite recently adopted the gold standard, all the countries of Central America have the silver standard. In these countries the wages of unskilled labor average from 12 1-5 to 50 cents per day, and for skilled labor from $2 to $4.50 per day. The combined annual foreign commerce of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador amounts to $50,000,000.

Persia.

Unskilled labor, 20 to 35 cents per day; skilled labor, 40 to 70 cents per day. Commerce, $25,500,000.

Peru.

Unskilled labor, 40 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to $2.50 per day. Commerce, $25,025,000.

Uruguay.

Unskilled labor, 50 cents to $1 per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Commerce, $55,275,085.

Mexico.

Unskilled labor, 45 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to $1.80 per day. Estimated wealth, $4,000,000,000. Commerce, $58,762,096.

Colombia.

Unskilled labor, 25 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 60 cents to $1.75 per day. Commerce, $29,342,000.

Japan.

Unskilled labor, 15 to 20 cents per day; skilled labor, 30 to 50 cents per day. Commerce, $119,422,975.

India.

Unskilled labor, from 11 to 17 cents per day; skilled labor, 23 to 45 cents per day. Commerce, $472,590,118.

Ecuador.

Unskilled labor, 20 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 60 cents to $1.25 per day. Commerce, $8,737,000.

COUNTRIES ON A GOLD BASIS.

Brazil.

This country is nominally on a gold basis, but the currency is depreciated. Unskilled labor, 50 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to $2.25 per day. Commerce, $279,-537,631.

Belgium.

Unskilled labor, 50 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Estimated wealth, $5,035,000,000. Commerce, $555,499,492.

Denmark.

Unskilled labor, 60 to 75 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Estimated wealth, $2,020,000,000. Commerce, $164,185,822.

France.

Unskilled labor, 60 to 75 cents per day; skilled labor, 80 cents to $2 per day. Estimated wealth, $42,990,000,000. Commerce, $1,721,463,500.

Germany.

Unskilled labor, 40 to 70 cents per day; skilled labor 75 cents to $2 per day. Estimated wealth, $32,185,000,000. Commerce, $1,878,882,630.

Italy.

Unskilled labor, 24 to 30 cents per day; skilled labor, 40 cents to $1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, $14,815,000,000. Commerce, $409,382,915.

Holland.

Unskilled labor, 30 to 70 cents per day; skilled labor, 80 cents to $1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, $4,700,000,000. Commerce, $1,035,382,630.

Great Britain.

Unskilled labor, 60 to 85 cents per day; skilled labor, $1 to $2 per day. Estimated wealth, $47,060,000,000. Commerce. $3,319,-588,940.

Argentina.

This country is nominally on a gold basis, but the money in circulation is chiefly depreciated paper. Unskilled labor, 70 cents to $1.30 per day; skilled labor, $1 to $3 per day. Estimated wealth, $2,545,000,000. Commerce, $187,669,920.

Norway and Sweden.

Unskilled labor, 50 to 75 cents per day; skilled labor, 80 cents to $1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, $12,580,000,000. Commerce, $207,716,516.

Spain.

Unskilled labor, 40 to 55 cents per day; skilled labor, 60 cents to $1.10 per day. Estimated wealth, $12,580,000,000. Commerce, $285,191,890.

Turkey.

Unskilled labor, 22 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to $1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, $2,965,000,000. Commerce, $176,182,820.

Portugal.

Unskilled labor, 16 to 40 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to $2 per day. Estimated wealth, $2,040,000,000. Commerce, $69,417,800.

Canada.

Unskilled labor, $1 to $1.25 per day; skilled labor, $1.35 to $3 per day. Estimated wealth, $4,900,000,000. Commerce, $230,-618,032.

Switzerland.

Unskilled labor, 30 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to $2 per day. Estimated wealth, $2,470,000,000. Commerce, $310,770,012.

Venezuela.

Unskilled labor, 80 cents to $1 per day; skilled labor, $1.50 to $3. Commerce, $29,028,000.

United States.

Unskilled labor, $1 to $1.50 per day; skilled labor, $1.50 to $5. Estimated wealth, $64,120,000,000. Commerce, $1,547,135,194.

Chile.

Unskilled labor, 90 cents to $1.10 per day; skilled labor, $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Commerce, $46,381,439.

Australasia.

Unskilled labor, $1.50 to $1.60 per day; skilled labor, $2 to $5 per day. Estimated wealth, $6,865,000,000. Commerce, $561,-294,945.

POINTED TOES MUST GO

No More Toothpicks in Shoe Leather, Says Fashion's Decree.

The pointed toe shoe is going out of style. Such is the decree of fashion, and when fashion dictates few men or women dispute the decree.

Hence the passing of the "toothpick" point is a fact that is just forcing itself on manufacturers and dealers. Some of the leading shoe dealers of New York confirmed to the Journal the statement that in its place is appearing the more comfortable round-toed style of footwear.

The exodus of the "toothpick" marks an epoch in the history of footgear. The ultra-fashionable youth will have no trouble in standing squarely upon their own feet, instead of bearing down upon their neighbors' pedal extremities with the useless projections of the old style shoe.

There have been many styles of shoes worn by different styles of men, but the pointed toe maintained its supremacy longer than any of them. But, like all else, it has had to give way to the distates of Dame Fashion, and fall styles show a wider range of round and square-toed shoes than has been in stock for many a long day, while there is less variety of pointed toed shoes seen than ever before.

R. B. Glover, who represents one shoe company, said: "In the future pointed shoes may be worn more or less for evening wear, but they will eventually become out of date for the reason that they are more apt to break around the tips, and the dealers are accused of selling an inferior article. The shoe that is coming in the place of the pointed shoe is one that is known as the 'bulldog,' which has a raised, round blunt toe. The reason for calling the shoe 'bulldog' is because of the shape of the toe, which is something like a dog's head in form. This will be the fashionable shoe this fall."

The manager of another store, said: "Pointed shoes are going out of style, for the reason that different designs in footwear are merely a fad or fancy. The 'bulldog' shape is a more comfortable shoe and is a more sensible looking article than the old style of pointed shoe. There is no doubt but what some people will regret the change in style, but such is the law of fashion."

Another reason for pointed shoes going out of style is the fact that cheap manufacturers are making them at a much more reduced price than manufacturers of high grade shoes can compete with.

The fine city trade of the East and public opinion in general have set decidedly against the needle pointed shoe and the "coin" and "bulldog" shaped lasts now have the preference.

He Found Out.

Everybody likes to see impertinent curiosity rebuked. There was great satisfaction, therefore, in a certain European hotel on a recent occasion. An old lady, who had her hair cut after a severe illness, and wore a wig in its place, noticed a man looking curiously at her hair.

Soon after, on some excuse, he crossed the room and stood a moment behind where she sat. The lady arose, turned calmly around, and, lifting her false hair from her head, said:

"Yes, sir, you are quite right—it is a wig."

The humiliation of the prying stranger was speechless.—Youth's Companion.

THE NEW AND THE OLD STYLE OF SHOE.

A Case of Fitness.

"Hijowji, bring me the dinner menu."

The cannibal chief conned the list of toothsome viands.

"Ha! Deviled missionary, shinbone ragout and fricasseed sailor. It's an old adage that 'every part strengthens a part.' As I go a-fishing this afternoon give me fricasseed sailor and order up my dugout."

Heiress of Golden Falls.

I cannot describe Naomi as I saw her then for the first time; I only know that I looked upon the most beautiful woman my eyes have ever seen. Tall and fair, and with a stately dignity of her own, the picturesque simplicity of her frontier dress in no way clashed amid those surroundings with her natural grace. There was an air of refinement about Naomi which the roughest setting could not negative. She invited me in; and without going into the object of my visit, I told her that I had reason to believe I was a relative.

To my wonder, a look of harassed fear came into her eyes. "Tell me," she said, "is my father, Leonard Saltmarshe, living?"

Is it possible," I exclaimed, "that you do not know?" Your brother Luke knows. It is in consequence of a letter from him that I am here. Leonard Saltmarshe died two months ago."

"Ah!" she said, as if to herself, shuddering the while, I thought; "that explains it then—that explains it. It is as I feared." Then she went on: "Mr. Saltmarshe—or may I call you cousin?—there is a story which I must tell you before—before Luke returns. I am Leonard Saltmarshe's only child. Luke is neither his son nor my brother. He is my dead mother's nephew. But I was brought up to believe myself His sister, and it is only the other day that I learned the truth. He has known it all along."

"But how is it," I asked, "that you are out here in the wilds? Did not your father and mother live together?

"Only for two years after their marriage, which took place in Chicago. My mother always said that his temper was so violent that she could not stay with him. So she ran away, taking me with her, and supported herself as best she could by her needle. Luke was her sister's child, and mother took him when my aunt died. Then my mother died I was 12 years old; but first she gave me a little box, which I was not to open till I was twenty. I was twenty last May; and when I opened the packet, I found a letter from my mother telling me that Luke was not my brother. I had no one to protect me, and she wanted me to think myself his sister. That was the reason she gave, and she added, that when I was twenty, it would be right for me to know the truth."

"So Luke has always known that you were not his sister, but you have only lately discovered it?" I said.

"Yes," she answered; "I have not told him yet that I know."

"Am I right in supposing that you are afraid of Luke?" I asked.

She hesitated, and turned the question aside. Seeing the absolute necessity of gaining her confidence, I told her exactly how matters lay, and asked her what I had best do under the altered circumstances. We both agreed that the only safe course would be to treat Luke as if he were a genuine claimant for the present, and as if I and Naomi were still in ignorance of the truth. I was powerless to aid Naomi, or move myself, till I had obtained a remittance from my bankers in New York.

"Even without his knowing that we are aware of his designs, you will have to be careful," said Naomi. 'Luke is dangerous if thwarted, and this a lawless place."

There was a firm step outside, and a young man strode into the cabin. He was of medium height, with sandy hair and complexion. He had a furtive look, and paused on the threshold to eye me askance.

"Luke, here is a cousin from England," Naomi said; "won't you bid him welcome?"

For a moment he hesitated, as if making up his mind. Then he came forward and gave me his hand. "Glad to see you," he said. "Guess you've come over after the old man's dollars—that so?"

"Yes," I said: "but as I find another claim with more right than mine, I shall go home again quite contented."

"That's all right, then," said Luke; "stay as long as you like, and make yourself comfortable. Naomi will fix you up."

After this he became more and more hospitable. He listened with an air of interest to my story of the coach robbery, and offered to lend me a few dollars till I heard from New York. But I said not a word to enlighten him as to my knowledge of his having claimed Leonard Saltmarshe's money for himself alone, without mentioning Naomi. I wished to try and fathom him without raising his suspicions. In the course of evening's friendly conversation Luke informed us that he had been to Parson's City that morning to buy a horse.

The next few days passed quickly enough. Naomi and I became fast friends. But Luke took care that we were seldom alone. He haunted the cabin, under the pretense of entertaining me, and pressed attentions which were almost servile. He avoided talking of his claim on the solicitors, but when obliged to speak of it, always inferred that Naomi was to share his good fortune. It was understood that I was to remain, at any rate, until the remittance for which I had written to New York arrived.

When I had been at Golden Falls three weeks an incident occurred which had its effect on after events. I came out of the cabin one morning and found Luke brutally thrashing Indian Joe, the half-breed boy who fetched and carried for Naomi. In my horror at the cruel treatment I called Luke a blackguard. To my surprise, he left the lad alone and apologized to me humbly. When I told Naomi of this, she was much agitated. Luke's civility, she felt sure, was dangerous.

The next day I was sitting alone in the cabin reading a week-old newspaper. Naomi had gone up the ravine to hunt for some herbs among the rocks, and Luke had started off after breakfast to his "cradle" to wash for gold. Suddenly the door of the cabin burst open and Luke dashed in. "For God's sake, cousin"—he always called me cousin—"get on my nag and ride for Dr. Bell at Parson's City. Naomi has fallen over a crag up yonder. I'm afraid her back is broken. She can't be moved, and I must get back to her right away."

Horrified as I was, and anxious to go to her, there was no need for Luke to press me into service. In two minutes I was mounted and listening to Luke's final instructions. "Take the path you came by till you strike the coach rode," he said, "then along the road till you come to the city. Anyone will tell you where the doc. lives; bring him back at all risks, and ride like thunder."

The sure-footed horse—a large rawboned chestnut—carried me safely up the rocky sides of the ravine. Once on top, I dug my heels into his sides and made him gallop his best. The ground, though level, had a broken surface, but with Naomi lying there injured, perhaps fatally, what cared I for the risk of a broken neck? We flew along regardless of stones and the frequent burrows of prairie dogs. I had reached a spot three miles from the coach road when I thought I heard a shout. Looking around I saw some twenty or thirty mounted men following in my tracks. They were galloping their hardest, and some of the best mounted were overhauling me. For a moment I wondered what it meant; had Naomi's peril started off the whole of Golden Falls in search of a doctor? That had nothing to do with me; I had promised to go to Parson's City, and whether I arrived there first or last, thither I would go. I sent my horse along with a will.

But there were fleeter footed than the chestnut behind me. As we entered the coach road, three of my pursuers dashed alongside, and, before I could realize what they were doing, pointed their pistols at my head. "Halt! you dirty horse-thief, or we'll down you," cried one of the miners.

I pulled up to explain. Before I had opened my mouth they had me off the horse. Two of them held me fast, while the remainder of the party came straggling up.

"For heaven's sake," I said, "whatever blunder you are making over me, let one of you ride on for the doctor. It may be too late else."

"It's uncommon little good a doctor will do you in this job, my lad," said one of my captors. "Here, Luke," he added, as Naomi's soi-disant brother rode up on a borrowed steed, "we've took him, you see."

Luke came up to where I stood. "What does this mean?" I asked. "You told me Naomi was hurt, and asked me to ride for the doctor."

"That be hanged for a yarn; you had better tell that to the court. You stole the horse, you dirty tenderfoot," replied Luke, letting his pent-up hatred loose at last. I saw that I was trapped, but I rejoiced that Naomi's supposed fall was but part of Luke's device.

"Come, boys, form the court," said one of the older men. "There's a handy tree on yonder bluff ready for the Britisher."

Thus it was that I found myself on trial for my life—for horse stealing is a hanging business in Dakota—before the dreaded Judge Lynch. Luke's perjured evidence was fatal. He swore that my story of having been sent for the doctor was false, that I had arrived at Golden Falls a mere penniless loafer, and that I had requitted his charity by robbing him of his horse. I looked round on the rugged faces of my captors, and saw there was no hope for mercy. I was absolutely without proof of my innocence.

It was all over in five minutes. The court pronounced me "guilty," and I was told to say my prayers. But just as the sentence was uttered there was a clatter and rattle of wheels, and round Blackman's Corner came the Parson's City mail coach—the self-same vehicle in which I had been victimized by the "road agents."

The driver pulled up as he came abreast the crowd. I saw that my old acquaintance, the one-eyed guard, was in charge. He got down and strolled over to where the miners who had overtaken me were still holding the chestnut by the rein, either for the matter of that."

"What do you mean?" asked the miner who had acted as judge. "No one's talking about dust."

"I an, though," said the guard, shortly. "I tell you that is the horse the road agents lifted, and it stands to reason as the man that lifted the horse lifted your dust, as well."

There was a murmur of wrath among the miners. All eyes were turned on Luke. He began to move toward the edge of the crowd, but rough hands restrained him, and the leader said very quietly: "You will have to show where you got that hoss, Luke, before you make tracks."

"It ain't a matter of showin' where he got the hoss, I reckon," said the guard; "leastways, not altogether. See! he's a button short in the center of his shirt. Guess I can find the missing shiner to match," and he pulled out of his pocket a bright metal fancy button engraved with a phoenix—the exact counterpart of the showy fastenings Luke wore in his hunting shirt.

"Go on. What of that?" shouted the crowd.

"I picked up that button on the ground where we were robbed," said the guard, "right near the corner. It got hitched off as the galoot cut the trace of that bald-faced chestnut. I saw it drop. I guess that ought to be enough for you."

It was. "What say you, boys, shall we hang him?" asked the judge, and amid a storm of "ayes" Luke was dragged, pale and trembling, to the tree. As the fatal spot was reached, he braced himself up with an effort and pointed to me. I was still bound between two of the men. "Boys," he said, "if I tell you where the dust is hid, will you hang that cursed Englishman alongside of me?"

"No, by gum, we wouldn't hang a dog on your evidence, you traitor, that sold your pals," said the judge. "Up with him, lads."

It was not until a year later that, safe in the security of our English home, Naomi told me quite all there was to tell about Luke. She had reason to believe that in the interval between hearing of her father's death and my arrival he had twice attempted her life—once by means of a reputed "accident" with his revolver, and again by persuading her to cross the mountain torrent at a dangerous spot. In all probability my rash trip out west was the means of preserving the life as well as the fortune of the heiress of Golden Falls. But I am more than repaid.

My character was fully re-established among the miners on our return to camp. The boy, Indian Joe, had overheard Luke pressing me to take the horse to ride for the doctor. Needless to say, Naomi's fall from the crag was a fiction designed to send me to a merciless death.

[The End.]

A NEW ECONOMY.

What a Traveling Man Discovered at a Kansas Hotel.

The traveling man who always "Sundays" in Kansas City when in the vicinity because his best girl lives here was in a cheerful frame of mind and told all the stories he knew, says the Kansas City Times. One of them is, perhaps, worthy of record:

"Last Wednesday," said he, "I was in a little town down in Kansas. I took lunch at the only restaurant in the town. I ordered a dish of strawberries and the waiter brought me a heaping plate of them. Fine berries they were, too. I was surprised at the liberal quantity served and said so.

"'Cheapest thing we've got,' said the waiter.

"When I got ready to eat them I looked around for the powdered sugar. The waiter came to me and said: 'Want powdered sugar? I said I did and he went away and came back with a little powder gun, such as they fire insect powder out of, from which he squirted sugar over and into the berries.

"'Powdered sugar's mighty high,' said he, 'an' berries be mighty cheap. We generally sugar the berries when they ask for sugar.'

"'That's a new one on me,' says I.

"'Well, the boss is mighty close,' says the waiter, 'an' has got to cut corners to make a livin'. Some hogs used to come in here and put spoonfuls of sugar on a plate of berries, an' so he thinks up this scheme.'"

The powder gun has its advantages when one powders on the economical Kansan's method, because it squirts the sugar into the crevices and puts some sugar on the under berry instead of all the sugar on the top berries.

A Willful Princess.

An amusing anecdote shows the firmness of Queen Victoria and her daughter, the now widowed Empress Frederick of Germany. Hearing their father address the family physician as "Brown," the royal children began to do the same. The Queen corrected them, and all called him Mr. or Dr. Brown except the Princess Royal. Her majesty heard her, and said that if she again did so she would be sent to bed. Next morning the willful child said to the physician, "Good morning, Brown," then added, seeing her mother's eyes fixed on her, "And good night, Brown, for I am going to bed." And to bed she accordingly went.

LAWN OVER SILK.

Not an Economical Arrangement, but a Favorite for Comfort and Dressiness.

Lawns made over silk are the popular fancy of the month. A moderately priced lawn is fashioned over a skirt costing three times as much. But the result is certainly very graceful.

A delightful little gown that might be worn almost anywhere—piazza, afield

ITS LINEN EPAULETTES WERE NOVEL.

and even calling—with propriety was a black lawn with tiny blue satin stripes running down it. It was made up over a skirt of taffeta, and thus a silk sheen was given the plainer portion of the lawn.

The model upon which this gown was cut was the comfortable one of leg of mutton sleeves and perfectly round skirt. This means an equal fulness everywhere and is accomplished this year by narrowing the skirt equally all around instead of shirring it at the band. This takes a practiced hand, but repays the trouble. The sleeves were treated in the same generous way.

The novelty of this particular lawn were the revers and epaulettes. These were of collar linen stiffened and given a laundry finish. They were stiff as a man's shirt. A delicate stitching trimmed the revers. A plain linen collar and cuffs were worn with the dress and at the belt there was a bow of striped taffeta ribbon finishing off the bodice, which was of the plain black lawn over silk.

THOUSANDS DOOMED TO DEATH.

Frightful Slaughter of Human Life Annually in America.

Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell University, made an address in New York beore the Patria Club on "The Problem of High Crime in the United States." He quoted statistics to show that in no land is the right to live so trampled upon by a privileged class of criminals as in America, and that crime increases in proportion more than the population.

The homicides in 1880 in this country numbered 3,567. In 1895 they numbered 10,500. The executions in these same years averaged, respectively, one in 45 convictions and one in 74 convictions. He said if the murderers for the last six years were in prison there would be 40,000 of them. The eleventh census shows that there are but 7,331 in prison. Mr. White bitterly denounced the sympathy expressed for criminals, a striking example of which was furnished in the "Bat" Shea case, where 3,000 people followed the body to the grave and $600 was spent in floral offerings. More than 25,000 people signed the petition to the governor for a pardon, notwithstanding that numerous witnesses testified that they saw Shea kill Robert Moss. Mr. White said:

"I announce to you that there are doomed to death in the United States in the year which begins this day, over 10,000 persons, who will be executed murderously, cruelly, without opportunity to take leave of those they love, without opportunity to make provision for those depending upon them, and all of this multitude of persons, who have committed no crime, will be put to death without the slightest regard for the fearful distress and sorrow, and, in many cases, beggary, of their families. Fully two-thirds of these murders will be due to this easy-going, maudlin sentiment in the community at large miscalled mercy, but really most fearful cruelty."

The speaker argued against imprisonment for life as punishment for murders, pointing out the average length of imprisonment for even the worst criminals is only ten years. He spoke at some length about the perversion of legal methods to bring about appeals, new trials and pardons, giving examples of horrible crimes of recent date where the murderer was acquitted. William C. Breckinridge, who recently left Congress, he said, was about to be returned, because he had succeeded in having 20 murderers acquitted, thereby becoming popular in his state.

The increase of crime was ascribed largely to the "careless, culpable and criminal exercise of pardons" by the governors of the various states. He denounced particularly, ex-Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, who in the four years of office ended in 1892 pardoned 801 convicts, many of them murderers, and ex-Governor David B. Hill, of New York. He showed that Governor Hill pardoned 15 criminals in his last month of office, two of whom were murderers serving life terms. He said that it was a noticeable fact that, while criminal lawyers are old and skilled men, the district attorneys are young and inexperienced, as a rule.

It Made a Difference.

Maude—So your intended's name is Smith?

Mamie—Yes.

Maude—I thought you said you would remain single all your life before you would marry a man by the name of Smith?

Mamie—But Samuel don't spell his name with an "S."

Maude—Don't spell Smith with an "S?"

Mamie—No. When he wrote and asked me to marry him and signed himself "S. Smith," my aversion to the name at once disappeared.—Washington Times.

His Specialty.

Muggins—We got beautifully deceived in our entertaining friend, Goodfellow. It turns out that he is a professional crook.

Guggins—Great Scott! I can't believe it. What is his specialty.

Muggins—He's a security farmer.

Guggins—What on earth is that?

Muggins—He makes a business of raising notes.—Buffalo Express.

Matching Broken Sets.

A specialty of some of the women's exchanges is the painting of china to match broken sets. Any housekeeper who has tried to have a cup or plate of a cherished service replaced by sending to the factory knows what delay and disappointment often result, and will be glad to be reminded of the probable resource much nearer at hand.

HELPING A BASHFUL LOVER.

When Sue's Mother Took a Hand the Affair Was Settled Right Off.

It was only a two-room log cabin, and after supper Mrs. Coots and I sat down in the front room and left her daughter Sue, a girl about 18 years old, to clear away and tidy up, says a writer in Truth. She had just finished when a young man slipped into the kitchen. His headgear was a coonskin cap, the bottoms of his trousers were tucked into his boot legs, and he was as awkward and ungainly as a cow on ice.

"Howdy, Joe?" saluted the girl as he entered.

"How—howdy?" he replied, as he sat down on the edge of a chair and fumbled with his cap.

"That's her beau," whispered Mrs. Coots to me over her knitting. "Joe's peart 'nuff, but powerful shy. Bin cotting Sue fur nigh a y'ar now, but hain't dun axed her to marry him."

The girl took a seat on the far side of the room, and for ten minutes not a word was spoken between them. Then she finally queried:

"How's b'ars, Joe?"

"Hain't seen a b'ar in three months," he replied.

There was another painful interval, and then Sue asked:

"How's coons, Joe?"

"Coons is plenty," he replied, as he avoided her glance.

"That's the way it goes!" whispered the mother. "They jist sot and sot and sot, and talk 'bout b'ars and coons and sich, and I do decar' I'm gittin' all upset!"

Five minutes later, just as the young man seemed on the point of leaving, Sue kindly inquired:

"Killed any 'possums lately, Joe?"

"Nary one," he replied, as he stared at his boots.

"I can't abide that no mo'," muttered the mother, as she laid aside her work and rose up.

"What are you going to do?" I asked.

"Git 'em together or skeer him off."

She walked into the kitchen and stood before the young man and sternly demanded:

"Joe Skillman, did yo' dun cum over yere to borrow an ax?"

"N—no, mum," he stammered.

"Did yo' dun cum to cote Sue?"

"Y—yes, mum."

"Sue, do yo' want to be coted?"

"Reckon I do," answered Sue.

"Then yo' all listen to me. Joe, yo' git over on t'other side. Sue, yo' snuggle up to him. I'se gwine to blow out the candle and leave yo' in the dusk, an' me'n the stranger's gwine to sot on the fur side of t'other room and talk long. I'ze got nighty tired of this fussin' 'round, and yo' all has either got to fix or unfix things this very night."

An hour later, when Joe went home, Sue called her mother and held a whispered conversation with her, and when Mrs. Coots returned to me she smiled grimly and explained:

"They all ar' gwine to be married next' week."

A LONG-FELT WANT.

Something to Enable One to Eat Hot Corn With Comfort.

What lover of hot, swe

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2—Only one question at a time. 3—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will not answer mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6—No answers by mail.

A Republican's Requests.

J. F. R., Republican City, Neb.: We have no way of either verifying or disproving the tables you send, as we have not the prices in Chicago in 1874. The tables, however, prove nothing except that farm products have depreciated. The chief depreciation has been in the past five years, however. See article with tables on Silver and Tariff Questions" in this issue, which will help you.

Major McKinley never owned a coal mine anywhere, nor a part of one, so that story is a lie. He was never, directly or indirectly, engaged in any mining enterprise. The man who says so is a falsifier.

Sewall is president of a National bank, president of the Maine Central railroad, a shipbuilder, and a millionaire—but as to the degree of his wealth, we can not say.

The Republican national campaign fund is made up this year by contributions from Republicans all over the country, as it always has been. It takes from $500,000 to $1,000,000 to run a Presidential campaign. The expenses are clerical hire, postage, telegraph tolls, traveling expenses of speakers, and the printing, postage, etc., of millions of copies of campaign literature. To say that any body of men have contributed a quarter of a billion dollars to the Republicans is simple ignorance. The Republican national committee has far less money than the Democrats, but have ample funds, supplied by the millionaire silver mine owners.

On the 1st page of this paper you will find a table that gives what you want.

Effect On Present Silver Dollars.

J. V. B. T., Sedalia, Mo., asks: "What effect will the free coinage of silver have on the circulation of silver which is now on a parity with gold?"

They will depreciate along with the new coinage, and with greenbacks, silver certificates and national bank notes. A free coinage law, making silver dollars absolute legal tender, will thus make them money of final redemption, and the whole of our currency, gold alone excepted, will drop to the 53-cent level.

To Obtain Gold.

I. L. B. Sheepranch, Cal., has our thanks for the following in answer to a request from Isa, of Donohue, W. Va.:

"Pulverize the quartz by grinding between two smooth, hard stones, or by pounding in a mortar. Put all the fine sand thus obtained into a pan; a common milk pan will answer the purpose. Fill the pan with water and wash thoroughly with the hands, so that all heavy particles will settle to the bottom. Then tilt the pan so that the water may run off, and shake gently at the same time, until all the lighter particles of sand are washed out with the water. Continue this process until the gold is left in the bottom of the pan. For separating gold from sand, follow the same directions as for the pulverized quartz."

Our Coinage of Silver.

J. H. B., Lewiston, Idaho: "What amount of silver was coined before 1873, and how much has been coined since?"

Circular No. 34, just issued by the treasury department, which you can get free by requesting it of Secretary Carlisle, says on page 15:

Silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1853	2,566,890
Silver dollars coined from 1853 to 1873	5,524,348
Total up to 1873	8,031,283
Silver dollars coined from 1873 to June 30, 1895	438,821,279

Worth of a Double Eagle.

J. B. B., Lewiston, Idaho: "What is the value of a $20 gold piece in bullion?"

Have you read the Blade so unobtainably is not to know that the value of a coin of legal redemption—primary money—is determined by the value of the bullion in it? The $20 gold piece gets its value from the gold in it. It is worth just what that bullion is worth—no more, no less. Melt it up, and the bullion is worth $20, and will bring it from any dealer in bullion.

That is the reason why sound money men oppose the 16 to 1 plan. Melt up 20 silver dollars and the bullion is only worth $10.60. The free coinage men want silver dollars made primary money, so that every dollar in the world is worth any more than the bullion in it. That means a 53-cent dollar, with an absolute dislocation of all values, and a panic on the top of it.

The Wage Question.

L. G. J., Dawson, Ill., writes: "I see in Weekly Blade of August 13, in your reply to M. M., of Grand Island, Neb., you assert that the workingman may still get two dollars per day as free coinage, but they will only buy half as much as now if the country comes down to a silver basis. Why won't the two dollars in silver buy just as much as ever? Your assertion that the working class will have to take silver prices for their labor and buy whatever they need at gold prices don't seem to me to fit together right."

If the dollar drops to about half its present value—drops from gold value to silver value—do you suppose the values of all goods are going to drop in the same way? You can see at once the impossibility of this. The VALUE of any article will remain the same as now—the PRICE will be doubled, when it is measured in dollars of half the value of the present dollar. So in place of getting 22 pounds of granulated sugar, as we do in Toledo to-day, for a dollar, we will get only 11 pounds for a silver dollar; a pair of shoes that now cost $3.50 will then cost $7; and so on. No workman will get any more value than he does now for what he sells, but that value will be measured in dollars of only half the present purchasing power of the dollar, hence it will take twice as many dollars to buy anything.

Can't you see the tremendous power this change in the value will give to employers of labor in the matter of wages? The country is full of unemployed men, the result of the miserable Wilson tariff. The change in the standard will for the time being destroy credit; every bank will call in its loans, every over-due note will be forced to pay in order to get payment in full-value dollars. A panic of the severest sort will set in, industry be stagnant, trade dull. This will mean that thousands more of men will be thrown out of work. When pay-day comes, every workingman in the country will get his pay in dollars of silver value, but they will be legal tender, and he will have to take them. He may ask to have his wages doubled; but what chance do you think he will have of that, with the country full of unemployed men, seeking any work that will keep them and their families from starving? Strikes will do no good. Why, every man on salary or on wages in the same box, do you not see the advantage the employers will have? Wages will eventually rise somewhat, but you will not live long enough to see them up to the scale of general level they are to-day. We will go down to the European wage-level permanently, in all probability. And all to serve the millionaire silver-mine owners!

The Bank of Venice.

W. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.; H. E. M., Holstein, Neb., writes: "The free silver men around here are using an article found in the Arena, Vol. I, No. 1, on the Bank of Venice, which states that a flat money was put out and continued at par for over six hundred years. It says that the necessity was here to deposit the coin in the bank and you would receive these bank notes which were never redeemable. It goes on further to state that this coin was not intended to be held in the bank, but was put out freely to carry on their wars. The free silver men use this with force to show the value of the government's fiat."

The article in the Arena was cleverly written to bolster up the free silver cause. It does not state expressly, we think, that the Bank of Venice issued notes, but it implies this, and expresses that in every instance shows that flat money is a perfect currency. The article is written with a bias, and does not leave a truthful impression. Here are the facts:

The Bank of Venice was the outgrowth of a forced loan levied upon the wealthy men of that city by the government to prosecute its wars. Venice was devoted almost entirely to commerce, and her merchants traded with all Europe and the East. She was the gateway between Europe and Asia for commerce.

Money once deposited in the bank could not be withdrawn, but was transferable by its owner to some one else on the books of the bank. Not even checks appear to have been used. The depositor appeared in person and had the transfer of credit made. The bank never issued any notes of any kind.

These bank credits at times were at a premium over coins. Why? The American Cyclopedia says because the coins in use "were clipped and worn, as well as, of various countries and uncertain values." The bank never issued notes, as we stated above; its credit was transferred from one merchant to the other, just as is now done every day in every city by means of bank checks. It was simply a convenience for the merchant princes of Venice; the common people had nothing to do with it. Their currency was the worn and clipped coins, of various countries and uncertain values, brought back by the merchants' ships from their lands. The ordinary people of Venice had the worst coin currency that was possible to conceive. There was no such thing as paper money. Does that prospect look inviting to your Populist friends? Do they want a safe, good currency for the rich, and a debased currency of uncertain value for the workingmen and farmers?

Again, do you suppose that a system practiced by the merchants of one city, not larger than Toledo is to-day, could be extended to cover a country as large as the United States? If the Venetian system, which worked in a city cut off from the land by the sea, could have been extended, do not you suppose it would have been adopted in Europe centuries ago? The fact that modern banking grew up without adopting the Venetian system shows its inapplicability to a large country.

Miscellaneous.

C. W. Oxford, Ind.: If it is an informal wedding, there is not the slightest necessity for a guest to wear gloves unless he prefers to do so.

E. B. S., Evans, Colo.: A newspaper article a few weeks ago detailed experiments which are in progress regarding the treatment of tuberculosis by the X rays; but while an improvement in patients was reported, the experiment had not been long enough continued to determine whether a perfect cure is possible or not.

F. R. A., Plankinton, S. D.: Your bill is a $100 note of Virginia state money, issued in 1779. It depreciated until it was valueless. It is worth now just what a dealer in such things will pay for it. There is no fixed price.

LINES OF THE FOOT.

WHAT THEY REVEAL TO THE CHARACTER STUDENT.

Claim That "Pedalogy" is a More Accurate and Far-Reaching Science Than Palmistry.

There is a man in Philadelphia who claims that it is much easier to read one's character and past and future from the naps on the soles of one's foot than it is from the palms of the hands, says the Philadelphia Press. He calls it "pedalogy," and if the scoffer who passes his door and looks in at the maps on the walls calls it "Trilbyism," that does not matter. There are scoffers at everything, be it true or false.

The pedalogist, while refusing to tell the names of the owners of the feet in most cases, showed a number of diagrams the other day and explained how he read the fortunes of the soles.

"Maxim Elliott," he said, "is a public character and I do not mind mentioning her name. Here is her story. Look at it. It's worth studying, for she is not only one of the most beautiful women on the American stage, but is remarkable in other ways. Her foot is so beautifully arched that little of her sole touched the paper when she placed her foot upon it. The intellectual and artistic lines are very clearly defined on her foot; and one need but see and hear Miss Elliott speak for a few moments to realize that her artistic and mental capabilities are of a high order. The lines of intuition and imagination are both remarkably long. The cross between the line of love and the head lines indicates that in a love affair Miss Elliott would be governed largely by reason. She has strong affections, according to the long heart line.

A contrast to Miss Elliott's foot was that of a factory girl from Kensington. This was a foot common to people of little education. There was scarcely any instep to the foot. The lines of imagination, mental capacity and reasoning power were very short, and the artistic line was entirely lacking. The heart and love lines were well defined and long. The lines also indicated frankness and great ambition, with a decided fondness for pleasure. So the pedalogist explained.

Still another foot was that of a society girl. Here again was the high arch. It showed among other things that she did not have to stand on her feet as did the poor factory girl. The lines told of her having more education and less ambition than the factory girl, too. There was selfishness and vanity in the impression. It seemed well that silk stockings and dainty shoes usually kept it from the sight of those who would read its owner's character in the sole of that foot.

There was the foot of the preacher and the policeman and the lawyer, and each seemed to tell a story in keeping with its owner's vocation and habits. Last of all came the print of the man about town. There was no arch there. It had come down flat-footed. It looked as if it were used mostly in walking up and down a fashionable street and standing about the club. It had good nature and self-satisfaction, some generosity and some brains in it, but little ambition.

THE PATTERN VEIL.

It is Figured, Hangs Loose With a Looping at the Back.

Veils are white this year and very thin. In addition to this they are made in pattern. The veil cut off by the yard is seen only for morning. All wear the summer veils for yachting and every seaside excursion.

The prettiest of pattern veils are the very delicate gauze-like spider webbing. Upon this there is a comparatively heavy pattern. Silk figures and velvet dots are seen upon material too gauzy to fold. The lower edge is an embroidered one, and at the back an embroidered pattern runs to the top.

"THIS VEIL HANGS LOOSE."

The way to put on the veil—always important news to the summer woman—is to fasten it snugly along the front brim of the hat. This is done by sewing with long hidden stitches, or small jeweled butterflies catch the veil to the hat brim. Its ends are carried around evenly and fastened at the back of the hat, without pulling tightly under the chin. The ends are brought together and pinned in a double fold, from which they hang loose like a scarf. There is an opportunity for a very handsome jeweled veil pin at the back.

Many, who will not pay so much for a pattern veil, procure the thin silk net and, with long stitches, draw a pattern through it. It is not hard to do, and you get the unmistakable "hand-made" look now fashionable.

DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE?

A headache should be treated as a symptom and not as a disease. Nothing is more harmful than to give a sufferer from headache drugs to ease the pain. The cause of the headache instead should be sought.

Headaches may be caused by diseased conditions of the blood, by nervous irritation, and by inflammation of the nerves of the head or adjacent tissues, this last being frequent. Liver torpidity and a scrofulous taint have much to do with headaches, as they affect the blood. Nerve irritation comes in many forms. The nerves terminate throughout the body, in the muscles and on mucous surfaces, in delicate filaments and little round bodies. Continued irritation of these will cause headache.

An eminent physician says the best treatment for headache is preventive, and if we would all allow eight hours for work, eight for play and eight for sleep, we would rarely suffer from this cause.

For nervous headache a hot bath, a stroll in cool air or a nap in a cool, quiet room will often be found successful. A headache from fatigue may be helped by pressing a sponge wet with hot water on the nape of the neck and on the temples.

Neuralgia is caused not only by cold air but by acidity of the stomach, starved nerves or impure diet. Hot water is the best remedy, and mustard plasters applied to the stomach and legs will do more good than any medicine. Cold water applied to the nerves in front of the ear has been known to work magic in chasing away neuralgic pains.

Bilious or sick headaches are common to the first half of life, and sometimes stop of their own accord when one reaches middle age. They come when a person has eaten food which does not digest readily, and a careful diet is imperative; sweetmeats and pastry being especially dangerous.

The headache which comes from diseased eyes is most common and least recognized. Its symptoms are pain in the eyes, temples, and over the brows. Hot water is a valuable stimulant for the eyes.

Prompt Acceptance.

"Mrs. Weeds," said Mr. Huggins, "I asked your daughter to marry me and she referred me to you."

"I'm sure that's very kind of Susie, but then she always was a dutiful girl. Really, Mr. Huggins, I hadn't thought of marrying again at my time of life; but, since you insist, suppose we say the wedding day next Thursday week."—New York World.

Heart Failure!

In Spanish obituary notices the cause of death is always given.

Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood; gives natural sleep, good digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Recent Literature.

Books noticed in this column will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders for books noticed in this column, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A volume full of interest to all who delight in natural objects is one entitled Familiar Trees and Their Leaves, described and illustrated by F. Schuyler Matthews, author of Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden, etc. Lovers of the forest in all of its beauty, who may not care for discovering and recording scientific facts, yet like to know the names and characteristics of the trees they love, will find this book a treasure. Beside the excellent descriptions there are over 200 illustrations, made from drawings by the author himself, from the leaves as he found them. They will identify them without trouble. This valuable volume comes from the house of D. Appleton & Co., New York city.

The Monetary and Banking Problem, by Logan G. McPherson, is a volume made up of some articles bearing this title that appeared during the past year in the Popular Science Monthly, together with a few other chapters necessary for the elucidation of the problem, attempted to be solved. It is very well written from the single gold standard point of view, that standard being the gold. The author says that as there is never a sufficient amount of coin to satisfy all of the paper money issued, that "it is not the metals, however precious, but property of all kinds that is their basis and that these paper representatives of value are superseding coins in designating and measuring the value of commodities for which they are exchanged." The volume is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

Mrs. Gerald, by Maria Louise Pool, is the story of a New England girl which is extremely well told. The following synopsis will give an idea of the plot:

Judith Grover, having a perfectly worthless —and worse—man for a father, attempted to support her family. The father disappeared, and Judith was suspected of killing him. She refused to marry Lucian Eldredge, whom she loved, fearing to disgrace him, and, in order to support her mother, married Richard Gerald, Lucian's uncle, who was very rich. In time Mr. Gerald came to love his wife, knowing she loved Lucian and that he loved her. Judith was absolutely honest with her husband, but the strain became too much when Mr. Gerald insisted that Lucian should accompany them on a trip to Algiers. The madness hereditary in his family developed in Mr. Gerald, and he killed himself, hoping to be reincarnated in a form Judith would love. Judith went home, and at last discovered that her husband had been insane and that she was innocent of injuring him. The story ends with a prospect of Lucian's return to her. Harper and Brothers, New York City, are the publishers.

Love is a Spirit, by Julian Hawthorne, tells a story developed from the following plot:

Angus Hugh Strathspey., a married man, separated from his wife—they hate each other—meets a girl, Yolande, on an island in the tropics, and the two fall in love. He conceals from her the fact that he is married, and she confesses her love. Leaving her, he struggles with himself whether he will marry her, knowing it will be no marriage, and in revolt at the idea, determines to kill himself. He receives a letter from his wife, written a day or two before her death, and believes that he can marry Yolande. Then the memory that he had kissed her when he thought he was a married man makes him understand he is too vile. After a short illness he rides towards Yolande's house in order to tell her the truth. He meets her on horseback, and they talk. After a few hours she vanishes, and he realizes that he has been talking to her spirit, and that she is dead. The book closes with Angus on his knees beside Yolande's body. This is also a Harper publication.

The latest issue of Living Topics Cyclopedia gives important facts up to date, including among others the following: Cuba; Currency (a "living topic," indeed); Debts, National and Foreign; East Africa, Egypt; Electricity; England; Engineering; France; German Empire; Gold; Greece; also concerning the states of Delaware, Florida and Georgia. A new revision is published every month, by John B. Alden, 10 Vandewater street, New York city.

Some Correspondence and Six Conversations, by Clyde Fitch, are brought out in a most curious and artistic binding, which on examination resolves itself into a woven dress fabric, with occasional ripping cords of thick white thread. The conversations are very good in their way and came out in one of our weekly comic papers some time ago. The personal gossip in one song and teasingly brilliant young widow and a clever and much-in-love young artist. It is a bright little volume to pick up while waiting for one's opponent at tennis to arrive or when ensconced in a deck chair on a shady side of the boat. Stone & Kimball, New York City.

Our Base Ball Club and How It Won the Championship, by Noah Brooks, appears in a new and revised form, and will doubtless be an interesting to the lovers of this game as on its first publication. The plot of the story rests on a match game and the author understands the ins and outs of it, which are followed with enthusiasm. It is well illustrated. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West Twenty-third street, New York City.

Venus and Cupid, or a Trip From Mount Olympus to London, by the personal conductor of the party, is a fantastic sort of romance which will amuse its readers, introducing, as it does, many of the characters of mythology in modern guise. The headings of some of the chapters are as follows: Cerberus Enjoys His Dinner; Jupiter Issues a Decree; Mercury Goes Out Shopping; Diana Goes Out Hunting; Cupid Goes Out Shooting, etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia.

A very beautiful volume is a reprint of the Book of Ecclesiastes under the title of the Journal of Koheleth, which includes an essay by Mr. Elbert Hubbard. In the preparation of the text the latter had the assistance of Dr. Frederic W. Sanders, of Columbia University. This is a companion volume to the Song of Songs issued some time ago, and has the same Romanesque types that were used in that, but the initials, colophon and rubricated borders are special designs. Only 700 copies, it is stated, are printed, each one numbered and signed by Mr. Hubbard. They are printed upon hand-made paper and are an extremely nice piece of work. The Roycroft Printing Shop, East Aurora, N. Y.

Practical Rhetoric, by John D. Quackenbos, is a text-book for the use of high schools and colleges, a large part of which is devoted to instruction and practice in actual composition work, in which the pupil is encouraged to follow and apply genuine laboratory methods. It is copiously illustrated with examples for practice, and the whole work is calculated in every way to awaken interest and enthusiasm in the study. The sections from standard literature given in illustration and as a basis of exercises by the student are numerous and apposite. The volume is made complete by a good index. American Book company, Cincinnati.

HIS BLUFF BETRAYED HIM.

Merchant Was Too Anxious to Conceal Facts From His Creditors.

"'Tis true as the book," says a Maine lawyer to a Lewiston Journal man, "that more crimes are discovered through the efforts made to prevent discovery than in any other way. The mind of the wrongdoer is not satisfied with simply keeping still. It is uneasy and over-cautious and leads its owner pretty surely to do some act he would not have done if innocent. In just the same way shrewd business men read the minds of their debtors. Let an apparently prosperous man become seriously involved and very often he will try to screen his real situation by doing things that involve a solvent condition, all for the purpose of deceiving his creditors.

"A quarter of a century ago I was practicing in a Western Maine village and among my intimate friends was a young merchant, who had apparently been doing a very successful business for several years. His credit was as good as almost anybody's in the town. To my great surprise one evening there came to me the principals of two large Portland firms, to whom my friend was indebted, and they requested an immediate attachment of his stock of goods.

"I protested that such a course was unjust and unnecessary. Then one of the merchants explained that a day or two previous he had received a letter from their debtor in which he casually mentioned some proposed action of his which would involve a considerable outlay of money. He didn't believe the man really intended any such outlay and he asked himself: 'Why has he mentioned this?' Conferring with his neighbor, he found the young man had at the same time written him an exactly similar letter. That was enough and they decided to sue. Feeling almost sure they were wrong, I had the attachment made so secretly that none knew of it except those immediately concerned.

"The young merchant was immensely surprised and at once go friends to become his security on the Portland debts. But the developments of the next few months showed conclusively that the merchants had rightly read the meaning of the unusual letter and that their debtor's affairs were at that time rotten to the core. Only their prompt action saved their claims, which together amounted to something more than $1,000."

Same Effect.

Mother of the Only Baby on Earth—Aren't you going to kiss him, George?

Brother of the Mother, etc.—Why no; stick a pin in him? He'll howl just as loud for that as he would for me kissing him.—Indianapolis Journal.

SONGS OF TO-DAY.

SOME OF THE AIRS WHICH ARE NOW POPULAR.

Where Subjects Are Found On Which to Write—Peculiar Topics and Their Similarity.

"Let me write the songs for a country," said the wise man, "and I care not who makes the laws."

The full significance of this declaration will appeal to any one who glances over a list of the very latest popular songs, says the Chicago Record. It will then be understood that the man writing the songs is entirely indifferent as to who makes the laws or what the laws are.

Some of the songs lately announced are: You Don't Find a Girl Like My Girl Every Day.

He Got the Rinky Dink.
My Dad's the Engineer.
Little Johnny Johnson Is My Sunday Beau.
What's the Matter With Your Feet?
Down in Hogan's Alley.
When the Little Ones Are Coming Home From School.
The Ringtail Colored Band.
My Little Polly's a Peach.
Just Tell Them That You Saw Me.
She May Have Seen Better Days.
If They'd Only Write and Ask Me to Come Home.
You Know You Drowned My Kitty.
It's a Thing That Adam Never Had to Do.
On the Benches in the Park.
My Mother Was a Lady.

Chicago can claim the honor of having published some of these songs. Whatever may be the shortcomings of Chicago as a literary center, it can boast of a large yearly output of comic songs, although still slightly behind Milwaukee, where After the Ball was written.

Alas, the public taste is fickle. Only a few years ago the "mother" song was in demand. It is still held in some favor by the sentimental gallery, but the heart-broken girl now holds the center of the stage, so to speak.

Some years ago a man wrote a song about a girl who put on her wraps one evening and went out into the dusk whereupon her father turned her picture to the wall. This highly original method of getting even with a girl who had run away from home made a deep impression on the public, and since the variety theatres have raged with songs about the girl away from home. The two songs now most popular are about this same girl. In one song the narrator says he was "strolling along with the city's vast throng" when it happened. The night was bitterly cold, but that fact did not prevent a crowd of people from loafing on the sidewalk and laughing at something "they chanced to behold." The narrator says: "I stopped to see what the matter might be." He found that the crowd had been laughing at a woman who was in tears. Suddenly some one in the crowd said, "She may have seen better days."

Of course that put a different phase on the situation. Every one stopped laughing and "each man standing by had a tear in his eye when he suddenly realized that perhaps she had seen better days once upon a time."

"Some poor old mother is waiting for her who has seen better days," remarked the man who is explaining the situation to the crowd. Then the song ends.

In the second song the narrator is again "strolling" when he meets a young woman named Madge.

He says: "Madge, I'm going back to see the old folks next week. Do you want to send any message?"

Then Madge says: "Just tell them that you saw me. Just tell them I was looking

THE AUTHOR OF A SENTIMENTAL SONG.

well, you know. Just whisper to mother, if you get a chance, and tell her I love her as I did long ago."

One can easily imagine the sensation caused in that country household when the sentimental singer, with his rumpled "dress suit," walks in and sees Madge's mother. "I saw Madge. She was looking well, you know." Then he takes the aged mother over into the corner and whispers: "Madge loves you as she did long ago."

The "alley" and tenement house song is in great favor just at present, doubtless owing to the success of the Paradise Alley composition. When a successful song of sentimental song is written a dozen bad imitations are at once put on the market, and considering that the original is usually a triumph of idiocy there is no adjective that will fit the bad imitations. At present there are song about Poverty Flat, Poverty Row, Hogan's Alley, The Pride of the Alley, etc., etc., all tending to prove that life in an alley is much more desirable than residence in a boulevarded street, and that all the good looking girls in town are traipsing up and down among the tomato cans and neglected garbage boxes, says the Chicago Record.

One of the real afflictions is the "baby" song—not the lullaby kind, but those in which the terms "baby" is applied to a large moist soubrette responding to a third encore, or some overgrown man who was built for carrying brick instead of standing

THE QUEEN OF THE ALLEY.

on a stage with two big watch chains looped across his vest and a black silk handkerchief partially concealing his shirt-bosom. The "baby" and "honey" and "hun" songs originated as negro songs, and were tolerated because of the supposed warmth and exuberance of the African disposition. But how about this, recently catalogued and offered for sale:

"My sweetheart may call me his darling,
His queen, or his sugar-plum, maybe;
But 'tween you and me, I'd rather that he
Should call me his dear little baby."

In the language of the newsboy, "Now will you be good?"

Here is another extract from the same song:

"Sitting alone in the darak, you know—
That is, with one other beside you,
He'll call you his robin or lark, you know,
And no one is there to deride you.
He whispers all names that are sweet, you know
No matter how sugary they be;
But there's one that I make him repeat,
you know,
And that is the little word baby."

Compare with this viscous compound the cold, hard, practical sense in the lines of the song entitled When You Ask a Girl to Leave a Happy Home:

"When you ask a girl to leave a happy homestead,
And to sail with you o'er matrimony's foam,
You should have employment then, earn your way and living,
When you ask a girl to leave a happy home."

Any song with a strong religious sentiment is sure to be popular at a vaudeville

"BABY."

theatre. Sacred music played on the stage is always loudly applauded. Not long ago an exhibition of stereopticon pictures made up one "turn" at a popular vaudeville house. One of the large pictures flashed on the screen was that of Christ and his apostles at "The Last Supper." The well-meaning audience gave no evidence of applause, which continued for some time.

One of the new popular religious songs starts out with a good purpose, but in the chorus it has the minister preaching at the same time that the choir is singing, or at least this would seem to be the case:

"The minister was preaching his good and
soul-saving sermon,
The congregation sat in ecstasy;
The bells had just ceased ringing, the choir
was sweetly singing
'Nearer, my God, to Thee,'"

Nearly all of the descriptive songs are of English origin. They are intensely melodramatic, and usually deal with some deed of spectacular heroism.

In the comedian song some man saw that his friend was about to be slaughtered in battle, so he leaped in front of him and received the blow himself. This song immediately gave way to one in which the ship-wrecked sailors are clinging to a plank. One says:

"Jack, this little plank will not hold two,
You've a wife and children, so I'll die for
you."

So he lets go of the plank and sinks. The latest of these heroes is the captain of the sinking ship. He calls all his men together and urges them to take to the boats and allow him to remain behind and sink with the ship. His reason for remaining behind is that he is a single man. He says:

"I'll stick to the ship, boys, you save your
lives;
I've no one to love me, you've children and
wives."

According to the English descriptive song the unmarried man has no rights at sea. She is more than glad to be sacrificed at the first opportunity.

The only so-called "popular" songs to which real objection can be made are those of the vulgarly suggestive kind. Most of

DESCRIPTIVE.

the songs, despite bad grammar and sloppy sentiment, attempt in a general way to be clean and wholesome.

At the music halls and variety theaters there are certain women who command large salaries because of their unblushing audacity in singing improper songs. These women adopt girlish costumes and simulate the shy airs of a school miss, but the lines in their songs make the audience gasp. Last season there were five times as many of these singers as in any previous season.

The sight of a 40-year-old in pinafores attempting to be coy and mischievous is enough to make any gladly return to the black-faced tenor and his advice in regard to "mother."

TALK ABOUT CORSETS.

Why the Smart Woman is So Well Stayed.

The corsetiere who knows her business, says L'Art de la Mode, can supply the correct shape of corsets from time to time as the figure develops, but the woman for whom the corsets are made must do some of the work herself. Mme. X. herself says that with all the corsets in the world she can not keep her promise to produce a perfect figure unless the woman who wears them will do her part. She must learn to walk well, to sit correctly, to "carry" herself properly, to hold her head up, to elevate the bust by raising the chest to where it belongs, and to keep the shoulders where they should be (which is where they fall naturally when the chest is carried up where it belongs).

Then again, while every corset must be moulded to conform to the figure it exercises, the woman who appreciates a good figure must have several corsets at one time. For the cloth tailor-made gown there must be one corset, for the decollette dinner gown another kind, for the negligee robes de chambre another style, for the bicycle quite another, and so on.

The correct bicycle corset, for example, is ventilated, and over the hips has merely a side steel and some elastic bands. The dinner corset about the bust is shaped to conform to the low-necked bodice. The corset for the lounging gown is little more than a bust support. The corset for a walking gown is built close and high above the bust and long over the abdomen. The corset for the empire gown has no bust to speak of and is little more than a belt, etc.

The woman who by patience and practice and proper corseting has acquired a good figure can wear corset longer than the woman who has a shambling corriage, and "flops" instead of sitting correctly. The latter soon forces the bones which support the corset into improper shape, and then if she continues to wear it her figure will be moulded badly instead of well.

A well-known New York corsetiere, who sympathizes with the woman who must be economical, says that when a corset is seen to be losing its shapeliness it can be steamed until the bones are flexible, and then over a flatiron the bones can be restored to their correct shape. This is only possible, however, where the best materials are used, so that the actual shaping of the corset was done in cutting the forms, the bones being used merely to hold the pieces in place.

If corsets were worn in sight, as bonnets are, what a revolution there would be in their appearance.

Criminal.

"Why is the pellet you gave your sick wife like a thief?"

"Because it is a pill for her."—Boston Transcript.

All her would read Thos. Slater's offer on page 8.

THE TOWN OF "USED-TO-BE."

Grandma lives in a funny place,
The town of "Used-to-Be,"
Where streets are "turnpikes" and people
are "folks,"
And a nice hot supper a "tea."

"Where is the town of 'Used-to-Be'
In grandma's memory bright?
"The way? Upstairs, to grandma's room
(The cozy one on the right).

"When can you go there? Twilight's best,
For the dreamy glow in the grate
Lights the way to the town of "Used-to-Be,"
And nobody needs to wait.

Then ho, for an hour in the dear old town
And hey, for the husking-bee,
And oh, the dancing in stiff brocade,
And ah, the trysting-tree.

And ugh, the sermons, two hours long,
And three of them, Sabbath day,
In a "meeting house," so cold and drear,
Where the "foot stove" held its sway.

But if grandma shows you a summer scene,
In a farmhouse and orchard fair,
With rows of cheese on dairy shelves
And bees in the clover-sweet air.

And there beyond, in the kitchen wide,
Grandma herself at the wheel,
Spinning, singing, a fair young bride,
You say, for you can but feel:

What a dear, dear town of "Used-to-Be"
But grandma's voice drops low
And she says, with a half sad, half sweet
smile,
"'Twas all so long ago."
—Boston Transcript.

TRIED TO BEAT THE MACHINE.

Two Young Women Trying to Get Weighed for One Cent.

Probably they would have resented any imputation upon their honesty, yet they stood before the helpless, penny-in-the-slot weighing machine with guile, fraud, and intent to cheat in their souls, says the New York Sun. The younger one—she was a slim, tailor-made girl—held a cent between her well-gloved finger and thumb. Only one cent for both of them. Now, no penny-in-the-slot machine purposes to weigh ladies, no matter of what degree of fairness, at the rate of two for a cent, yet the thing can be done, and these two proposed to do it.

"We ought both to get on before we drop the penny in," said the older, who looked as if she alone would be a pretty good customer for anything short of a hay scale.

"Yes, but if you get on there won't be much room for me," said her companion. "I'll just have to cling to your outskirts, as it were, and I'll be hanging to you so hard that it will take away part of my weight."

"What a goose you are, Madeline," cried the other. "How can it lessen the weight when all the weight is on the scales any way?"

"Yes, that's true," assented the young one thoughtfully. "It's all on the scales of course; but it isn't my weight, is it, if part of it comes on you?"

"Well, you can let go as soon as you get fairly on. Now, are you all ready? I'm going to get on."

Up she got with much swishing of skirts and her companion walked around her looking for the side affording the most room. At length, after much balancing and see-sawing, she was fairly settled; and she raised the penny, but instead of dropping it in, said to the other:

"How stupid of you, Allie. You've got your parasol in your hand."

"And you've got your satchel," retorted Allie, "That weighs more than my parasol."

"Why, of course. I didn't think of that. Here, give me the parasol, and I'll put them both down."

That being satisfactorily accomplished, the younger prepared to mount the machine again, but paused as a thought struck her.

"If we both get on now can we tell what each of us weighs?" she inquired. "We'll both get weighed together."

"Why, divide it by two, you goose," cried her friend, triumphantly. "Come get up."

"But I don't believe that would be right," objected the tailor-made one, "because that would make it just half for each of us, wouldn't it? And I don't weigh nearly as much as you."

This was a stickler for a moment, but the mathematical brain rose superior to it after some pondering.

"We both get on," was its decision, and it weighs us both. Then I get off, and it weighs you, and then we subtract."

"Subtract what?" demanded the slender one suspiciously. "I don't believe you know what you're talking about. It's just like those horrid x and y things we used to have in school. Let x equal you and y equal me, and z equal the scales; then you mix them all up, and at the end you've got the answer—wrong."

"Do stop talking and get on. I'll do the figuring. We both get weighed. Then we subtract my weight from your weight and that gives us—guess what it would be, dear?"

"Fits," replied her friend flippantly; "at least it would me. I'm sure any attempt to solve it would result in epilepsy."

"Well, I know my weight, anyway," said the larger one; "so we can tell what your weight is by subtracting that."

"Then, if you know your weight, what's the use of your getting weighed at all?"

"Why, it may have changed, mayn't it? Allie, do be sensible."

"I'm trying hard, but I haven't much of an example to spur me on."

"If I could only spur you on to this platform I'd be satisfied. Goodness! Don't push me off! There, are you fixed? All right. Drop in the cent, and I'll do the figuring."

There was a click and a rattle from the interior of the machine; then silence. The indicator remained motionless. A wail did the girls permit its face and gig madly upon the platform. Not a wiggle could they get out of the needle. Then they started in and denounced, with the wrath of outraged honesty, the machine, its owner and inventor, and the railroad company in whose station it stood. They declared that they would write to the newspapers and the police. They were very much excited indeed. Quite a crowd had gathered around to watch their maneuvres, and it remained to hear their oratory. When the first force of scrath was spent, a prim and severe-looking twelve-year-old girl came forward to the machine that had swallowed the coin and turned over a white placard which the two had not noticed.

"I think," she said with judicial emphasis upon the pronoun, "that it served you right. To cheat a machine! Two for a cent!"

With a Lady Macbeth sort of gesture she pointed to the placard. It read:

"This Ma hine Out of Order."

WOMEN AT OXFORD.

Three Kinds of Certificates Are Issued to Them.

The council for the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford has decided, pending the revival of the agitation for conferring the bachelor of arts degree on women, to issue certificates to those of its students who have complied with certain conditions of examination and residence, says the London Times.

They will be of three kinds, but it will be essential for all that residence shall have been kept in Oxford and a class obtained in an Oxford honor examination. The first will be given for strict bachelor of arts course with full residence. The second will be given for a course approved by the council of the association as an alternative to the degree course. Three examinations will be obligatory and twelve terms' residence, but there will be no limits of standing. For the third eight terms' residence will be sufficient and an intermediate examination will not be required.

The certificates will bear the signatures of the president of the association and the principal of the college, hall or other body to which the student belongs and will be issued only to students whose names have been on the books of the association during the requisite period of residence. By the present rules of the association no student can be placed or remain on the books unless she is a member of Lady Margaret Hall Somerville college, St. Hugh's hall, or the Body of Home Students, but provision has been made for the recognition, under certain conditions, of new halls.

—Disease attacks the weak and debilitated. Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lice On Cucumbers.

J. W. D., Nebraska: It is a difficult matter to destroy lice that infest the under part of cucumber or melon leaves, as they cannot be reached conveniently.

Talmage's Sermon.

PLEADS FOR MANKIND,

"We Have an Advocate With the Father."

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—The illustrations of this sermon are drawn from the scenes in a court room, with which Dr. Talmage became familiar when he was studying law, before he studied for the ministry. The text is: I. John. ii, 1. "We have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous."

Standing in a court room, you say to yourself: "At this bar crime has often been arraigned, at this witness stand the oath has often been taken; at this jurors' bench the verdict has been rendered; at this judge's desk sentence has been pronounced." But I have to tell you to-day of a trial higher than any Oyer and Terminer of circuit of Supreme or Chancery. It is the trial of every Christian man for the life of his soul. This trial is different from any other in the fact that it is both civil and criminal.

The issues at stake are tremendous, and I shall in my sermon show you, first, what are the grounds of complaint; then, who are the witnesses in the case, and lastly, who are the advocates.

When a trial is called on the first thing is to have the indictment read. Stand up then, O Christian man, and hear the indictment of the court of high heaven against thy soul. It is an indictment of ten counts, for thou hast directly or indirectly broke all the ten commandments. You know how it thundered on Sinai and when God came down how the mountain rocked and the smoke ascended as from a smoldering furnace, and the darkness gathered thick, and the loud, deep trumpet uttered the words: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die!" Are you guilty, or not guilty? Do not put in a negative plea too quick, for I have to announce that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. There is none that doeth good; no, not one. Whosoever shall keep the whole law, yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Do not, therefore, be too hasty in pronouncing yourself not guilty.

This lawsuit before us also charges you with the breaking of a solemn contract. Many a time did we promise to be the Lord's. We got down on our knees and said: "O, Lord, I am thine now and forever." Did you keep the promise? Have you stood up to the contract? I go back to your first communion. You remember it as well as if it were yesterday. You know how the vision of the cross rose before you. You remember how from the head and the hands, and the side and the feet there came bleeding forth these two words: "Remember Me." You recall how the cup of communion trembled in your hand when you first took it; and as in a seashell you may hear, or think you hear, the roaring of the surf, even after the shell has been taken from the beach, so you lifted the cup of communion and you heard in it the surging of the great ocean of a Savior's agony; and you came forth from that communion service with face shining as though you had been on the Mount of Transfiguration; and the very air seemed tremulous with the love of Jesus, and the woods and the leaves and the grass and the birds were brighter and sweeter-voiced than ever before; and you said down in the very depths of your soul: "O Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee." Have you kept the bargain, O Christian man? Have you not sometimes faltered when you ought to have been true? Have you not been proud when you ought to have been humble? Have you not played the coward when you ought to have been the hero? I charge it upon you and I charge it upon myself —we have broken the contract.

I will further say this lawsuit claims damages at your hands. The greatest slander on the Christian religion is an inconsistent professor. The Bible says religion is one thing; we, by our inconsistency, say religion is some other thing, and what is more deplorable about it is that people can see faults in others while they can not see any in themselves. If you shall at any time find some miserable old gossip, with imperfections from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, a perfect blotch of sin herself, she will go tattling, tattling, tattling, all the years of her life about the inconsistencies of others, having no idea that she is inconsistent herself. God save the world from the gossip, female and male! I think the males are the worst. Now the chariot of Christ's salvation goes on through the world; but it is our inconsistencies, my brethren, that block up the wheels, while all along the line there ought to have been cast nothing but palm branches, and the shout should have been lifted: "Hosanna to the Son of David!"

Now, you have heard the indictment read. Are you ready to plead guilty or not guilty? Perhaps you are not ready yet to plead. Then the trial will go on. The witnesses will be called, and we shall have the matter decided. In the name of God I now make proclamation: Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! whosoever hath anything to offer in this trial in which God is the plaintiff and the Christian soul the defendant, let him now step forward and give testimony in this solemn trial.

The first witness I call upon the stand in behalf of the prosecution is the World—all critical and observant of Christian character. You know that there are people around you who perpetually banquet on the frailties of God's children. You may know, if you have lived in the country, that a crow cares for nothing so much as a carrion. There are those who imagine thrust out of the faults of Christians they can make a bridge of death across the stream of death, and they are going to try it; but alas for the mistake! When they get midstream away will go the bridge and down will go their souls to perdition. O World of the greedy eye and hard heart, come on the stand now and testify in behalf of the prosecution against this Christian soul on trial. What do you know about this Christian man? "Oh," says the World, "I know a great deal about him. He talks about putting his treasures in heaven, but he is the sharpest man in a trade I ever knew. He seems to want us to believe that he is a child of God, but he is just full of imperfections. I do not know but I am a great deal better than he is now. Oftentimes he is very earthly, and he talks so little about Christ and so much about himself. I am very glad to testify that this is a bad man."

Stop, O World with the greedy eye and hard heart. I fear you are too much interested in this trial to give impartial evidence. Let all those who hear the testimony of this witness know that there is an old family quarrel between these two parties. There always has been a variance between the world and the church, and while the world on the witness stand to-day has told a great deal of truth about this Christian man, you must take it all with much allowance, remembering that they still keep the old grudge good. O World of the greedy eye and hard heart, that will do; you may sit down.

The second witness I call in this case is Conscience. Who art thou, O Conscience? What is your business? Where were you born? What are you doing? "Oh," says Conscience, "I was born in heaven. I came down to befriend this man. I have lived with him. I have instructed him. I have warned him. I showed him the right and the wrong, advising him to take the one and eschew the other. I have kindled a great light in his soul. With a whip of scorpions I have scourged his wickedness, and I have tried to cheer him, when doing right; and yet I am compelled to testify on the stand to-day that he has sometimes rejected my mission. Oh, how many cups of life have I pressed to his lips that he dashed down, and how often has he stood with his hard heel on the bleeding heart of the Son of God! It pains me very much that I have to testify against this Christian man, and yet I must, in behalf of him who will in no wise clear the guilty, say that this Christian man has done wrong. He has been worldly. He has been neglectful. He has done a thousand things he ought not to have done, and left undone a thousand things he ought to have done." That will do, Conscience. You can sit down.

The third witness I call in the case is an angel of God. Bright and shining one, what doest thou here? What hast thou to say against this man on trial? "Oh," says the angel, "I have been a messenger to him. I have guarded him. I have watched him. With this wing I have defended him, and oftentimes, when he knew it not, I led him into green pastures and beside the still waters. I snatched from him the poisoned chalices. When bad spirits came upon him to destroy him I fought them back with infinite fierceness, and yet I have to testify to-day that he has rejected my mission. He has not done as he ought to have done. Though I came from the sky he drove me back. Though with this wing I defended him, and though with this voice I wooed him, I have to announce his multiplied imperfections. I dare not keep the testimony, for then I should not dare to appear again amongst the sinless ones before the great white throne."

There is only one more witness to be called on behalf of the prosecution, and that is the great, the holy, the august, the omnipotent Spirit of God. We bow down before him. Holy Spirit, knowest thou this man? "Oh, yes," says the Holy One, "I know him. I have striven with him ten thousand times, and though sometimes he did not seem to repent, he fell back again as often from his first estate. Ten thousand times ten thousand has he grieved me, although the Bible warned him, saying: 'Grieve not the Holy Ghost. Quench not the Spirit.' Yes, he has driven me back. Though I am the Third Person of the Trinity, he has trampled on my mission, and the blood of the Atonement that I brought with which to cleanse his soul, he sometimes despised. I came from the throne of God to convert, and comfort, and sanctify, and yet look at that man and see what he is compared with what, unresisted, I would have made him."

The evidence on the part of the prosecution has closed. Now let the defense bring on the rebuttal testimony. What have you, O Christian soul, to bring in reply to this evidence of the world, of the conscience, of the angel, and of the Holy Ghost? No evidence? Are all these things true? "Yes. Unclean, unclean," says every Christian soul. What? Do you not begin to tremble at the thought of condemnation?

We have come now to the most interesting part of this great trial. The evidence all in, the advocates speak. The profession of an advocate is full of responsibility. In England and the United States there have arisen men who in this calling have been honored by their race and thrown contempt upon those who in the profession have been guilty of a great many meannesses. That profession will be honorable as long as it has attached to it such names as Mansfield, and Marshall, and Story, and Kent, and Southard and Wirt, and Wirt. The court room has sometimes been the scene of very marvelous and thrilling things. Some of you remember the famous Girard will case, where one of our advocates pleaded the cause of the Bible and Christianity in a way Anglo-Saxon, every paragraph a thunderbolt.

Some of you have read of the famous trial in Westminster Hall of Warren Hastings, the despoiler of India. That great man had conquered India by splendid talents, by courage, by bribes, by gigantic disloyalty. The whole world had rung with applause or condemnation. Gathered in Westminster Hall, a place in which 30 kings had been inaugurated, was one of the most famous audiences ever gathered. Foreign ministers and princes sat there. Peers marched in clad in ermine and gold. Fifty men and women from all lands looked down upon the scene. Amid all that pomp and splendor, and amid an excitement such as has seldom been seen in any court room, Edmund Burke advanced in a speech which will last as long as the English language, concluding with this burning charge, which made Warren Hastings cringe and cower: "I impeach him in the name of the Commons House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honor he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trampled on and whose country he has turned into a desert. And lastly, in the name of human nature, in the names of both sexes, in the name of every age and rank, I impeach him as the common enemy and oppressor of all."

But I turn from the recital of these memorable occasions to a grander trial, and I have to tell you that in this trial of the Christian for the life of his soul, the advocates are mightier, wiser and more eloquent. The evidence all being in sixteen and stern justice rises on behalf of the prosecution to make his plea. With the Bible open in his hand, he reads the law, stern and indelible, and the penalty: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Then he says: "O thou Judge and lawgiver, this is thine own statute, and all the evidence in earth and heaven agrees that the man has sinned against these enactments. Now let the sword leap from its scabbard. Shall a man go through the very flames of Sinai unslinged? Let the law be executed. Let judgment be pronounced. Let him die. I demand that he die!"

O Christian, does it not look very dark for thee? Who will plead on thy side in so forlorn a cause? Sometimes a man will be brought into a court of law, and he will have no friends, and the jury and the judge will look over the bar and say: "Is there any one who will volunteer to take this man's case and defend him?" And some young man rises and says: "I will be his counsel;" perhaps starting on from that very point to a great and brilliant career. Now, in this matter of the soul, as you have nothing to pay for counsel, do you think that any one will volunteer? Yes, yes, I see One rising. He is a young man, only thirty-three years of age. I see his countenance suffused with tears and covered with blood, and all the galleries of heaven are thrilled with the spectacle. Thanks be unto God, "we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."

O Christian soul, your case begins to look better. I think, perhaps, after all, you may not have to die. The best Advocate in the universe has taken your side. No one was ever so qualified to defend you. He knows all the law, all its demands, all its penalties. He is always ready. No new turn of the case can surprise him, and he will plead for you for nothing as eagerly as though you brought a world of treasure to his feet. Besides that, he has undertaken the case of thousands who were as forlorn as you, and he has never lost a case. Courage, O Christian soul! I think that, after all, there may be some chance for you, for the great Advocate rises to make his plea. He says: "I admit all that has been proved against my client, all the sins, all these sins are, moreover, but look at that wounded hand of mine and look at that other wounded hand, and at my right foot and at my left foot. By all these wounds I plead for his clearance. Count all the drops of my tears. Count all the drops of my blood. By the humiliation of Bethlehem, by the sweat of Gethsemane, by the sufferings of the cross, I demand that he go free. On this arm he hath leaned; to this heart he hath flown; in my tears he hath washed; on my righteousness he hath depended. Let him go free. I am the ransom. Let him escape the lash. I took the scourgings. Let the cup pass from him; I drank it to the dregs. Put on him the crown of life, for I have worn the crown of thorns. Hear against my throne of shame set this throne of triumph!"

Well, the counsel on both sides have spoken, and there is only one more thing now remaining, and that is the awarding of the judgment. If you have ever been in a court room you know the silence and solemnity when the verdict is about to be rendered or the judgment about to be given. About this soul on trial—shall it be saved or shall it be lost? Attention! above, around, beneath. All the universe cries, "Hear! hear!"

The judge rises and gives his decision, never to be changed, never to be revoked. "There is, therefore, now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus."

The soul that on Jesus has leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes:
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake,
I'll never, no never, no, never forsake.

But, my friends, there is coming a day of trial in which not only the saint but the sinner must appear. That day of trial will come very suddenly. The farmer will be at the plow, the merchant will be in the counting room, the woodman will be ringing his ax on the hickories, the weaver will have his foot on the treadle, the manufacturer will be walking amid the buzz of looms and the clack of flying machinery, the counsel may be at the bar pleading the law, the minister may be in the pulpit pleading the gospel, the drunkard may be reeling amid his cups, and the blasphemer with the oath caught between his teeth. Lo! The sun hides. Night comes at midnoon. The stars appear at noon to-day. The earth shudders and throbs. There an earthquake opens and a city sinks as a crocodile would crunch a child. Mountains roll in their sockets and send down their granite cliffs in avalanche of rock. Rivers pause in their chase for the sea, and ocean, uprearing, cries to flying Alps and Himalayas. Beasts bellow and moan and snuff up the darkness. Clouds fly like flocks of swift creatures, and thunders crack and boom and burst. Stars shoot and fall. The Almighty, rising on his throne, declares that time shall be no longer, and the archangel's trump repeats it till all the living hear, and the continents of dead spring to their feet crying: "Time shall be no longer!" Oh, on that day will you be ready?

I have shown you how well the Christian will get off in his trial. Will you get off as well in your trial? Will Christ plead on your side or against you? Oh, what will you do in the last great assize, if your conscience is against you, and the world is against you, and the angels of heaven are against you, and the Holy Spirit is against you, and the Lord God Almighty is against you? Better this day secure an Advocate.

Too Literal.

"Mother," said the old farmer, who for years had saved up his cash, as he gazed sadly on the ashes before him, "when I said we'd have money to burn I didn't mean for you to take it so durn lit'rally, I swo I didn't."

As usual, he had hidden his roll of bills in the stove and she had kindled a fire therein the first cool day.—New York World.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. Do not gripe. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WOMEN WANT TO KNOW.

TO WHOM CAN THEY TELL THEIR TROUBLES?

A Woman Answers "To Me"—Anxious Inquirers Intelligently Answered—Thousands of Grateful Letters.

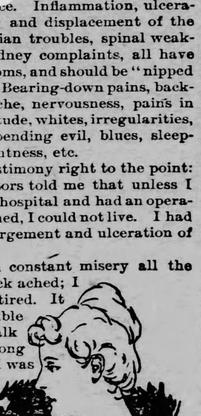
Women regard it as a blessing that they can talk to a woman who fully understands their every ailment, and thus avoid the examinations, experiments and theories of incompetent physicians, whose sex deprives them of knowing by experience. The endless confidence placed in Mrs. Pinkham by American women, prompts them to seek her advice constantly.

Female diseases yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. Inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, ovarian troubles, spinal weakness and kidney complaints, all have their symptoms, and should be "nipped in the bud." Bearing-down pains, backache, headache, nervousness, pains in groins, lassitude, whites, irregularities, dread of impending evil, blues, sleeplessness, faintness, etc.

Here is testimony right to the point:

"The doctors told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed, I could not live. I had falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb.

"I was in constant misery all the time; my back ached; I was always tired. It was impossible for me to walk far or stand long at a time. I was surely a wreck. I decided that I would give your Compound and Sanative Wash a trial.



"I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of Sanative Wash, and I am now almost well. I am stouter and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My friends and neighbors and the doctors are surprised at my rapid improvement. I have told them all what I have been taking."—Mrs. Annetta Bickmeier, Bellaire, Belmont Co., O.

THE FRENCH FLANNEL.

Whether in Cheap or Dear Quality Makes Cool Negligee.

For the negligee gown, yet good enough for the chance caller, one is thankful for the French flannels—those soft, bright stuffs that come in all prices, ranging from cheap to dear. Clever women are making a study of this material and its summer possibilities.

One of these French flannel dresses has a skirt of striped pink and white. The pink is a deep, decided pink to simulate the striped summer silks, and, as the surface of the flannel is satiny, the resemblance is not

"ONE IS THANKFUL FOR FLANNEL."

far fetched. The skirt is lined with the same material, though if a slightly heavier grade of flannel had been employed no lining would have been necessary, not even a stiffening.

The waist is a very dark shade of extremely fine pink flannel. It has full sleeves to the elbow, then wrinkled, loose cuffs. The collar is in soft pink taffeta ribbon of a shade to match the stripes on the skirt. It can be left off on a hot day and a small ruff of white lace basted in.

Around the neck is a handkerchief of white lawn edged with muslin embroidery. The ends are very long, tying in a knot and leaving a fichu whose ends hang nearly to the floor. They are edged with white embroidery, which, by the way, is delicate hand-made work. The sleeves are finished around the hand with a deep ruffle of soft pink ribbon like the neck.

CAST UP BY THE WAVES.

A Card, Thrown Into Midocean, Returns After Many Weeks.

Edwin B. McClelland of this city has received a letter from J. B. Burke, of Crolby, Alderney Channel isles, which he prizes very highly, says the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. It contains two visiting cards, his own and that of a friend, which had tossed about on the waves of the Atlantic for ten long weeks in a bottle and which Mr. Burke writes he picked up on the shore October 8.

Mr. McClelland told a most interesting story about the cards which were thus cast up by the sea and returned to him. Said he:

"The other card besides my own, you see, is that of David McGowan, jr., of Newton, Kas., whom I met on board the steamer St. Louis, bound for Europe last August. On the morning of Aug. 12 we were somewhere in the middle of the ocean and he suggested to me in his stateroom that we put our cards in a bottle and throw it into the sea. A small four-ounce bottle was soon obtained and you can see how our cards were crumpled in putting them in. The address of each was written below the names. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the bottle was cast overboard. I am sure I never thought of the affair again until I received this letter, showing that the bottle had been washed ashore just eleven weeks later on the Alderney islands.

"As near as I can judge the place where the bottle was found is about 1,000 miles from where we dropped it. The little craft held the cards well. There is a brown weather color on the edge of each, but that, I figure, came from the sun beating through the glass as the bottle rode the waves. One thing I yet want and that is the bottle. I shall write Mr. Burke to-night, thanking him for his kindness and asking him to send the bottle in case he did not break it in getting out the cards. My friend in Kansas, of course, will get his card and a photograph of Mr. Burke's letter as soon as I can get it fixed up. George S. White of Pittsburg was with me on the trip but for some reason his name was not put in the bottle."

JOHN SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

THE "CRIME OF '73" IS SHOWN IN ITS TRUE LIGHT.

Great Speech at a Great Opening of a Great Campaign.

Columbus, O., Aug. 15.—After being introduced by Governor Bushnell Senator Sherman spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:—A citizen of Ohio has been selected by the Republican national convention as their candidate for President of the United States, and we are here to ratify and support his nomination. We take pride in William McKinley, not only for the honor conferred upon Ohio by the convention, but because we know him to be fitted for that great office. We know that since his boyhood his life has been pure and stainless, that as a soldier in the Union army he was brave and loyal, that as a member of Congress for many years he exhibited the highest mental traits and rendered great services to his country, and that as governor of Ohio he proved his capacity to perform difficult executive duties. And he has the higher claim upon us that during all his active life he has been a faithful and able Republican thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. That party does not rest its claims to your confidence merely upon the merits of its candidates, but upon the soundness of its public policy, its measures, and its aims.

It is the distinguishing feature of our Republican government that every question affecting the people of the United States must ultimately be determined by them at the ballot box. Every legal voter has an equal voice in deciding it, however difficult the problem may be. It so happens that at the coming Presidential election there will be submitted to your judgment two such questions, one of which is whether any holder of silver bullion may deposit it at the mints of the United States, and have it coined for his benefit and without cost to him into silver dollars each of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver nine-tenths fine and may tender them for any debt public or private. The other question is whether the levying duties or taxes on imported goods we should only consider the revenue required, or whether while raising the needed revenue we should seek also to protect and encourage domestic industries; the one is called revenue tariff and the other a protective tariff. Both the silver and tariff are vital questions of domestic policy of equal importance, but I propose on this occasion to confine my remarks mainly to what is known as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold. This issue is thrust upon us by the Democratic party, or rather by the Populistic branch of the Democratic party. Gold and silver coins are recognized by all commercial nations of the world as the best standards of value, as the measure of every article of desire, of everything that is bought or sold. These two metals not only measure all other things, but they measure each other. Their relative value constantly changes. Twenty-three years ago 16 ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold. Now 31 ounces of silver can be bought by one ounce of gold. This fluctuation of value cannot be prevented by law. It is beyond the reach of legislation. It is caused by the changing demands for and the increasing supply of these metals from the mines. Both are necessary as money, silver to supply the daily wants of life, and gold to measure the larger transactions of business, especially in exchanges with foreign nations. How to maintain the parity of the two metals at a fixed ratio has been, is, and always will be a difficult problem, not only in the United States, but in the civilized world.

It was one of the first questions to occupy the attention of American statesmen after the adoption of the constitution and is now one of the most pressing, after more than 100 years of national growth. In 1792 silver and gold were made the common standards of value in the United States at the ratio of 15 to 1, but this was because at that time the actual market value of 15 ounces of silver was equal to the actual market value of one ounce of gold. The greatest care was taken to ascertain this ratio by Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state, and Alexander Hamilton, the secretary of the Treasury. These two distinguished statesmen, who disagreed upon nearly all other questions, did agree upon the then relative value of the two metals and that both should be coined into money at that ratio.

At that time neither gold nor silver was found in any considerable quantity in the thirteen states then forming the Union. The revolutionary war had been conducted with paper money which became worthless and the coins of Spain, England and other countries had been made a legal tender and continued so for many years after the adoption of the constitution.

When the new American coins were issued it was found that the abraded and worn coins of other countries filled the channels of circulation and the new and bright dollars of the United States were exported. This led to the discontinuance, in 1806, by President Jefferson, of the coinage of the silver dollar and after that date none were coined for more than thirty years. This order of Jefferson, I suppose, would be called by our Populistic friends, "the crime of 1806." In the meantime France and other countries adopted the ratio of 15½ ounces of silver as the equivalent to one ounce of gold. To avoid these embarrassing changes England, in 1816, adopted gold as the single standard in that country and silver as subsidiary coin.

In 1834, during the administration of President Jackson and under the leadership of Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton, Congress adopted the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. As silver was thus slightly undervalued, it was not largely coined.

Silver could be coined in France at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and the owner of silver bullion could send it to France and have it converted into coin at that ratio, thus receiving about three per cent more for his bullion than if coined at the American ratio of 16 to 1. Gold became the only American coin in circulation and the avowed purpose of the passage of the law of 1834 was to make gold the standard. This was declared by the committee of the House of Representatives who had charge of the bill, who said in their report:

"The committee think that the desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value; they cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently, and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments."

This law, heartily approved of by Andrew Jackson, would now be called "the crime of 1834." In 1837, upon the report of Senator Hunter, when Pierce was President and when all branches of the government were under Democratic control, Congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional coins (half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars) more than 6 per cent, directed the purchase of the silver for their coinage on government account, abolished the law for their free coinage and made them legal tender for $5 only, leaving gold still practically the only full legal tender United States coin. At this time the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coins of the United States and was practically and purposely demonetized.

The purpose of this act is thus stated by the chairman of the committee having the bill in charge in the House of Representatives:

"We propose, so far as these coins are concerned, to make silver subservient to the gold coin of the country. We intend to do what the best writers on political economy have approved; what experience, where the experiment has been tried, has demonstrated to be the best and what the committee believes to be necessary and proper—to make but one standard of currency and to make all others subservient to it. We mean to make gold the standard coin."

This, I suppose, would now be called "the crime of 1853." Silver was practically demonetized by this act and the act of 1834.

It is certain that from 1801, when Mr. Jefferson became President, to the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861, the Democratic party was a gold party, opposed to silver and all forms of paper money. As I have already stated, Mr. Jefferson, in 1806, suspended the coinage of silver dollars and it remained suspended for more than 30 years. The act of Congress of 1834 established gold as practically the only coin in circulation. Gold coins were Benton's "mint drops." All Democrats were then "gold bugs." Senator Hunter, in 1853, during Pierce's administration, secured the passage of a law which reduced silver in the half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars, making them subsidiary coins, abolished their free coinage and limited their legal tender to $5. The silver dollar was not mentioned and practically was excluded from coinage or circulation—yet now the Democratic party upon the demand of the Populist party and when silver has fallen in market value to nearly one-half its former value seeks to demonetize gold and to establish silver as the sole standard of value.

When the Republican party came into power in 1861 by the election of Mr. Lincoln, it had to face a formidable rebellion. Gold and silver were alike banished from circulation and irredeemable paper money of all denominations from 10 cents to $1,000 was substituted in place of coin. When the war was over, the Republican party sought to restore specie payment as soon as practicable. In March, 1869, it pledged the faith of the nation to payment in coin or its equivalent of all bonds of the United States and to redeem the United States notes at the earliest practicable moment in coin.

In order to carry out this pledge, it became necessary to revise the various coinage laws of the United States. This was promptly and very carefully done by a bill framed in the Treasury Department while Mr. Boutwell was secretary. It was thoroughly considered by the experts of that department and was printed and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familiar with the coinage laws. The bill, containing 67 sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to Congress April 25, 1870, by Secretary Boutwell, and its passage was strongly recommended by him. This bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar, precisely as was done in 1853, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordance with the act of that year. This bill was pending in Congress for three years—was carefully considered in both houses and special attention was called to the omission of the 412½ grains silver dollar which was never in the bill at any stage and the reasons for this omission given. It was finally determined at the urgent request of gentlemen from the Pacific coast to insert among the silver coins a trade dollar containing 420 grains of standard silver, but this dollar was made like the minor coins, a legal tender for $5 only. There was but one yea and nay vote on the bill and that was on the proposition to repeal the charge made by the mint for the coinage of gold. I voted against its repeal. The bill passed both houses and became law February 12, 1873. It was practically a unanimous vote of both parties and was specially supported and voted for by the Senators and members from the silver states.

This has been called the "crime of 1873," and as the bill was under my charge in the Senate, I was held to be the chief criminal. It was, in fact, a wise measure of public policy, carefully discussed and considered during three years.

When we test the outcery against this act with the sober facts shown by official records, it appears simply ludicrous. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was 8,031,238, while the number of trade dollars issued under the coinage act of 1873 containing 7½ grains more silver than the old dollar, was 35,965,924 and the number of standard silver dollars coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was 430,796,041, or 54 times the number issued before 1873.

It is strange that the very men who supported and urged this coinage law of 1873 and demanded the exclusive coinage of gold, are the very men who now demand the free coinage of silver and denounce as "goldites" and "robbers," all those who believe in the coinage of both gold and silver.

It has been said that the dropping of the silver dollar in the coinage act of 1873 was surreptitiously done. This charge is shown to be false by the debates in Congress and especially by the declarations of the men who now make the charge. Sixteen months after the passage of that act Senator Jones, of Nevada, in a debate in the Senate June 11, 1874, said:

"I am opposed to any proposition, come in whatever form it may, that attempts to override what God Himself has made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country.

On April 1, 1874, he said:

"Does this Congress mean now to leave entirely out of view and discard forever a standard of value? And what but gold can be that standard? What other thing on earth possesses the requisite qualities? * * * Gold is the articulation of commerce. It is the most potent agent of civilization. It is gold that has lifted the nations from barbarism.

"It is the common denominator of values. It makes possible the classification of labor and the interchange of commodities. Gold has intervened in bargains made between men since the dawn of civilization, and it has never failed to faithfully fulfill its part as the universal agent and servant of mankind. * * * The value of gold is not affected by the stamp of the government.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in the same debate on the 12th of June, 1874:

"Sir, the laboring man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same standard of the world that measures your national debt. * * * Give him such a standard, give him money as you require from him. You require from the producer. You require from the laboring man gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which cannot be avoided if you mean to save national honor; but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt." * * * *

"The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. Everybody has to say that the laboring man was entitled to a good dollar. That was fought over. They will fight it over again and the same party will win. There have been a great many battles fought against gold, but gold has won every time. Gold never has compromised. * * * Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The English people once thought they could get along without gold for awhile, but they had to come back to it."

Senators Jones and Stewart, and all the representatives and senators of the silver states were urgent and honest in saying that gold was the best and only standard of value, but they changed their minds when the largely increased and increasing production of silver in Nevada and other states reduced the market value of silver below that of gold at the established ratio of 16 to 1. Then they wanted a market for their silver. They wanted to pay existing debts and obligations contracted upon the gold basis in silver, but took care in their contracts to stipulate for the payment of gold to them, and this has been and is now the general practice in the silver states. When the coinage law of 1873 was enacted all of the states except those on the Pacific coast conducted their business upon the basis of greenbacks or United States notes, then at a discount of about 13 per cent. Neither silver nor gold was used in domestic transactions, but we collected our customs in gold coin and conducted our foreign commerce in gold—the money of the world. It was not until January, 1875, that the first step was taken to resume specie payments, nor did we resume until January, 1879.

During this period silver rapidly fell in market value below gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. Prior and subsequent to 1873 many changes were made in coinage by the leading countries of the world. Germany in 1871 changed its standard from silver to gold. France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium had in 1865 entered into a treaty called the Latin Union to which other nations became parties and by which the coins of each of these countries were received and paid out by all of them. This important arrangement was first modified and finally abandoned, and gold became the standard of value in those countries but in all silver was coined and largely used as a subsidiary coin precisely as in the United States.

In anticipation of the resumption of specie payments the resumption act of 1875 provided silver coins, of dimes, quarters and half dollars for the redemption of the fractional currency then in general use in our country. These new silver coins gave great satisfaction. They were limited in legal tender qualities to $10. At this time Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced his bill for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the demand of the holders of silver bullion. Silver had then declined below that ratio. One ounce of gold was worth more than 16 ounces of silver. The Bland bill, if it had become a law as it passed the House, would have demonetized gold. Such was not the purpose of Congress. When the bill came to the Senate an amendment was made on the motion of Senator Allison which changed the scope of the bill and authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined into silver dollars as fast as purchased. It also provided that any holder of the coin authorized by that act might deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $10 and receive certificates therefor of not less than $10 each, and that the coin deposited should be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the certificates on demand. This bill so amended passed both houses. It was known as the Bland-Allison act. It greatly added to the difficulties of resumption, and for that reason was vetoed by President Hayes, but became a law over his veto. Under its provisions the United States purchased over 291,000,000 ounces of silver at the cost of $308,279,260. It was hoped that this enormous purchase would arrest the decline of silver, but in spite of it silver steadily declined in market value, and at the present price the loss to the government on the purchase of silver under this act amounts to over $100,000,000.

When Congress met in December, 1889, there was a strong desire in both houses to utilize silver as legal tender money under conditions that would not demonetize gold. As the result of long discussions in both houses, and after a conference between them, a bill was passed July 14, 1890, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate of 4,500,000 ounces a month at the market price and to issue in payment of such purchases treasury notes of the United States which were made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and were redeemable by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold or silver coin at his discretion. This measure, it was thought, would arrest the decline in the market value of silver and enable the secretary to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other at the ratio of 16 to 1. But the market value of silver continued to decline. The government purchased, under the act of July 14, 1890, 168,000,000 ounces at a cost of $156,000,000. This proved to be an expensive experiment, and the act was repealed November 1, 1893. This repeal was accompanied by the following declaration, made a part of the repealing act:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts."

This declaration, made by Congress and approved by the President at a time when the public mind was centered upon the silver question, is a wise statement of public policy that ought to be acted upon without regard to party divisions. This bill passed a House of Representatives fresh from the people by the vote of 239 yeas and 118 nays and the Senate by the vote of 43 yeas against 32 nays. This act was not a party vote, but it is, I believe, the expression of opinion of a majority of the two great parties of the country.

And here, fellow citizens, we ought to stand. I appeal to Democrats and Republicans alike. We are all interested in having a sound and stable currency founded upon gold and silver. We cannot by law fix the value of either metal or coin or of any of the articles that enter into the wants of life.

The great law of demand and supply affects the value as it affects iron, coal, copper or zinc. All have fallen in market value by measure of new discoveries and improved methods of production.

But now we are brought face to face with a proposition which if agreed to will make silver the sole standard of value for all debts and credits, for the wages of labor and the purchase and sale of property. The Democratic party at its recent convention at Chicago adopted a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to one of gold. We know that in the United States and in all countries in the world 30 ounces or more of silver can be purchased by one ounce of gold. With the free coinage of silver gold will be demonetized. Nothing can be more certain than that the cheaper money only will circulate. The United States has thus far maintained its silver coins at parity with gold coins only by its exclusive monopoly of coinage and by limiting the amount, but with free coinage of silver there could be no limitation. Silver bullion in every form will be pressed upon the mints and with the mandatory duty of free coinage, silver dollars will soon fill the channels of circulation and the gold dollar will be hoarded or will be quoted and sold as a commodity at about 75 cents of the silver coin. Silver will stand as the par of value and gold will be quoted at its commercial value.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND INDIA.

The Former a Guardian of Peace in India.

In Asia it has been the steady endeavor of Russian policy since Peter I to come nearer and nearer to India, says the North American Review. The so-called "last will of Peter the Great" is a proved forgery, but the ideas contained therein have mainly guided the course of the czars for more than a century and a half. By force and fraud and false pretenses made to England whenever a new attack was prepared against one of the Central Asian khanates Russia has made her way gradually through an immense stretch of territory from the Caspian sea up to, and even beyond, the frontier of Afghanistan. Ever renewed breaches of the most solemn assurances—occasionally even given to Queen Victoria by a czar "on the word of a gentleman"—have been the regularly recurring incidents in these modern "Alexander expeditions" toward India.

For my part I believe that in India England acts the useful part of a guardian of peace between contending races and creeds as well as a protector of the security of the country against possible attack from the north. She has, moreover, done away, by her legislation, with some of the worst abuses which were the outgrowth of Indian superstition. She has conferred on multitudes of Indians the boon of a better system of instruction. She has recently made also some honorable efforts in the direction of popular self rule within her Asiatic empire. Let the hand of England be withdrawn and to-morrow the bitter feuds of races and religions would throw India into a confusion. Then a despotic power, detested by the best intellects in all its own chief cities, would presently step in as conqueror, with an oppressive military organization, with a host of semi-barbarous hordes as its retinue, and with an administration more corrupt than that of any oriental tyranny. Could progress thus be furthered?

Summer Homes.

A small booklet containing list of places for summer boarding at points along and in the vicinity of the line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. on the shore of Lake Erie and the inland lake resorts of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana. Sent free anywhere by A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O.

The Sunday School.

Absalom's Def

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROLINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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TO EVERY REPUBLICAN.

The Blade has achieved fame very early in the Presidential contest this year, and is already recognized as the best Republican campaign educator in the United States.

We are having an enormous demand for sample copies and campaign terms, which we are filling promptly. We ask Republicans in every county in the United States to take pains to see that some one takes up the work of raising a three-months' club in his county. We will send free all the specimen copies needed.

No better work for the success of the Republican cause can be done than to circulate The Blade among the people. It contains more information in each issue on the topics before the people than any other paper in the country.

Do not delay! When you go into battle, you want plenty of ammunition, and The Blade furnishes it in abundance. Let the light in upon the voters! They want light; they want information. And The Blade furnishes it.

NAMES WANTED.

The Blade wants, as speedily as possible, the addresses of the secretaries of all the Republican clubs in the United States, whether local, county or district.

We ask anybody and everybody who knows the address of any secretary of any Republican club, to send it to us at once on a postal card.

The object we have in getting these addresses is that we wish to communicate with those secretaries on an important matter relative to the Presidential campaign.

PRICES REDUCED!

OUR CHINA SETS.—Read the advertisement of The Blade china and tea sets on the 7th page of this paper, and you will see that we have been enabled to reduce the prices. Now is the time to take advantage of this offer.

THE BLADE BICYCLE.—The manufacturer has shaded his price to us for the few bicycles yet remaining subject to our order. We are now enabled to offer a Blade bicycle, lady's or gentleman's, and the Weekly Blade one year, for $45 cash. Order one quick!

Ask the Blade Your Questions!

Wherever two or three men get together, the political issues are the topic of conversation. This is a marked feature of this year's campaign. And have you noticed that, in the course of five minutes, some one will advance a proposition which the others will not accept, but for which they have no answer? Or they challenge proof of the proposition, which he is unable to give?

These people need and desire information on that point, yet they have no ready and direct means of getting it. The Blade has determined to furnish it, if asked.

We find that there are certain points advanced, in almost any locality, which are deemed "stickers." They are "tough questions" to those unfamiliar with the minute details of the tariff and the silver questions.

We propose to answer such questions, in a new department of the paper, to be run from now during the rest of the campaign, called "Tariff and Silver." We will answer ONLY such questions as are sent by actual subscribers to The Blade, whether regular or campaign subscribers.

PLEASE NOTICE!

Make your questions full and clear, stating exactly what you want to know, or the point on which you are in doubt. Give your full name and postoffice address, so that it will be easy to refer to the subscription list and see that you are a subscriber. Address your letter "Political Editor," The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

We shall endeavor to answer all questions sent; but, should more come during any week than can be answered in the space set apart for that purpose, we shall reserve the right to select those to answer—in every case choosing those of the greatest general interest.

MR. BRYAN'S STATEMENT.

Senator David B. Hill's remark, "I am a Democrat," has become historic, politically speaking. On the 17th of last March, in a speech at Mount Vernon, Ill., Mr. Bryan said with as much emphasis as Mr. Hill, "I am not a Democrat." Mr. Bryan also boasted that he would not support a gold candidate or a gold platform. Had the sound money Democrats controlled the Chicago convention Mr. Bryan would have left that body as Mr. Teller did the St. Louis convention. Therefore, Mr. Bryan cannot complain if sound money Democrats refuse to vote for him.

And now Dr. Talmage denies the authenticity of the interviews in which he is quoted as being in favor of free silver. In a card to the New York Sun he says he does not believe that God will allow this country to go to ruin through the unwisdom of its friends. That sounds as if Mr. Talmage is for sound money.

And now Senator Gray, of Delaware, has bolted Bryan and the Chicago platform and will vote for McKinley unless a third ticket is named at Indianapolis. Senator Gray has great influence in his state and this action on his part will place Delaware in the Republican column.

Sound money Democrats of Ohio will meet in state convention the 27th of August to select delegates to the Indianapolis convention. Who says politics is not badly mixed this year?

Tom Watson has not yet been officially notified of his nomination, but the way he keeps talking about it is settled once that somebody has told him.

FREE SILVER AND WAGES.

Four years ago the workingman were urged to vote for low tariff, on the plea that if the "tariff wall" were broken down, our manufacturers with free raw material could "capture the markets of the world;" that they would be able to employ more labor; that this alleged increased demand for labor would cause a rise in wages; that the low tariff would enable them to buy the necessaries of life cheaper; and they therefore be more prosperous.

We do not need to explain the fallacy of this argument. Every workingman knows all about it, from dear experience.

The same sort of sophistry is being used this year to delude the workingman into voting for free silver. We have before us a screed within by an individual in this city, which rehearses the old story of four years ago. He tells the workingmen that free silver will give employment to a million more men in the silver mines; that we will also get the markets of silver countries, thereby making a greater demand for our own products; that more men being employed will increase the prices of all products, labor included.

This is quite as fallacious as the free trade argument of 1892. But here is a statement by a Southern Democrat, made a few days ago in New York city, which tells the truth about the matter. The Southerner is an advocate of free silver, and this is the argument he uses to show why the Democratic party should adopt it:

It seems to me that my fellow Democrats are blind. I cannot understand why they hesitate for one moment to endorse free silver. As a party we favor the widest possible trade. We want to push our products into all the markets of the world, and the only thing which stands in the way of our so doing is the high price of labor.

Everything that we grow and make has come down in price. But while everything else has declined in cost, our labor still sticks at the old prices, and there doesn't seem to be any way to bring labor down except through some sort of protracted revolution.

Free silver, however, would solve the question in an hour. It wouldn't advance the price of any kind of labor, because all labor is now at inflation prices, and just as high as it would be under any conditions.

But if free silver were adopted, we would pay labor in fifty-cent dollars. That would cut labor in half at once, thus fetching it down to the plane of everything else.

This accomplished, we would be in shape to successfully compete with any country for the markets of the world. Therefore I can't see why our party does not at once and early embrace free silver, because by so doing we should be able to establish our commercial supremacy among the nations of the earth.

The only reason our manufacturers cannot compete in "the markets of the world" with Great Britain, Belgium, and other manufacturing nations of Europe, is because wages are higher here. The main factor in cost of production is the wages of labor. Cut that in two, and we can undersell Great Britain and any other country except Japan.

The prosperity of the nation depends on the buying ability of the masses of the people—the workingmen. Free silver will cut wages practically in two. That will mean that our people must live on a much lower and more economical scale. Let any man now receiving regular wages figure out how he could live on half his present wages, and he will have an idea what free silver will do for him.

FARMERS AND PANICS.

The farmers of the country are deeply interested in any line of policy which will contract credits, and force a stringency in the money market. We are aware that many do not see any direct connection between any disturbance of the money market and themselves. They say the farmer's products can always find sale; that he as a rule gets spot cash for them, and a collapse of credit is therefore a matter of indifference to him. But this is not true.

The farmer can always find a market for what he has to sell, but the price he gets does depend upon the monetary conditions at times. The wheat is harvested in June, July and August; corn is ready for market in October. These enormous crops are gathered, and are sold, as the farmer's needs or wishes may dictate, through the remainder of the year. Much goes into elevators, awaiting a favorable market; there may be 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in store at one time. This grain is carried on borrowed money. Suppose a panic comes: credits are called in, this immense volume of stored grain must come on the market at once, and the result is a sharp break in price. And the price stays at the bottom until the grain is all exported or turned into flour. The low price affects what the farmer has on hand, as well as that in elevators.

Let us take some facts which illustrate this. In May, 1893, the panic began, and by July the stress was severe. The closing week of July the export price of wheat in New York was 71 and 72 cents a bushel. It fell in a single week to 65½ cents. In January, 1895, there was a tightening of money, caused by the fear the government would be forced to suspend gold payments. Wheat fell 6 cents a bushel, though crop reports were unfavorable, and higher prices would have ruled under normal conditions. When the bond sales of February were made, the price recovered suddenly, the fear of silver payments being removed.

The panic of 1857 began in the summer, when wheat was selling at $1.27 in Chicago. It broke to $1 in October, and to 65 cents in January, 1858—which was so far below the normal price that it was up to $1.31 within a year. Note that the break in the price in all these instances followed the panic, and hence did not cause it. And we may be sure history will repeat itself if the country is called on to endure another panic, through the adoption of free coinage. Many farmers think things could not be worse than they are now. Unfortunately, this is wrong. Let us have a great panic, with inevitable drop in prices because of collapse of credit, and the lack of buying demand, and they will find hard times worse than any they have ever experienced.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Arkansas holds a state election on September 7, and Maine on September 14. The latter will be of interest, because the Vice Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, Sewall, is from that state, and because of the high old mix into which the Maine Democrats have gotten themselves. They held their state convention before the Chicago gathering, adopted a gold platform, and nominated a ticket of gold men. The Maine delegation at Chicago refused to vote, along with New York and the other gold states. Since that time the free silver Democrats, under Sewall's lead, have "pulled off" the gold candidate for governor and substituted a free silverite. What the outcome will be, no one can pretend to guess. In 1892, the Republicans carried the state by 15,000 plurality, and in 1892 they had nearly 39,000 plurality. It does not look much like a free silver walkover in the Pine Tree state.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

In his speech at the opening of the Ohio campaign last Saturday, Senator Sherman gave the history of the coinage act of 1878. Every one interested in the silver question should read his speech, which we print on another page to-day.

MR. BRYAN'S STRADDLE.

The following paragraph, printed in conspicuous type, was run at the head of the editorial column of the Omaha World-Herald, edited by William J. Bryan, Popocrat candidate for President, a short time before he retired from the post of editor in chief:

"Every one who has money at his disposal can protect himself against loss through free silver by converting his money into land, houses and merchandise of various kinds. If, besides, he borrows more money and uses it for the purpose, he will make a profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he borrows."

But, in Mr. Bryan's New York speech, he declared: "We contend that United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world."

If this be true, then there can be no rise in prices, and Mr. Bryan's advice, as editor of the Omaha World-Herald, was false.

Mr. Bryan is trying to straddle. He has one doctrine for the West, another for the East. He can not play that game; even free silver men see the absurdity of supposing that both propositions can be true.

Mr. Bryan should, when he comes West, tell the farmers and workingmen which statement he desires them to believe.

BRYAN A SILVER HIRELING.

A Chicago news dispatch, printed elsewhere in this paper, reproduces an article from the Chicago Evening Post, proving the charge that William J. Bryan, the Popocrat candidate for the Presidency, has been in receipt of a regular salary from the promoters of the free silver agitation to carry on the silver propaganda. This was first made public by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska.

This fact was disputed by the Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, which published letters from several men largely interested in silver, who all denied there is an organization of silver mine owners to promote the free silver cause; and they also deny that Bryan received any salary for advocating it.

The Post clinches Senator Thurston's statement, however, by publishing a letter from Mr. W. C. Paris, who says that while these gentlemen and other silver-mine magnates did not pay money directly to Bryan, their contributions support the "National Bimetallic League," and the latter employed and paid Bryan.

The checks for Bryan's salary at the figure of $6,000 per annum, have passed through the bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, every month for three years past. Mr. Paris writes from an inside knowledge of the League itself. Not only Bryan, but Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, is regularly salaried by that organization to keep the silver agitation going.

Mr. Bryan has been the subsidized spouter for silver for three years past, paid by an organization supported by the millionaire silver mine owners of the West.

Mr. Bryan, it will be noted, has not denied the charge. His silence on this matter is in strong contrast to his tendency to talk on any and all occasions when opportunity offers.

THE CROP REPORTS.

If the monthly crop report issued by the agricultural department had added to it an explanation of the percentages of condition, it would be far more useful to the great mass of the people, farmers included. As it is now presented it is not clearly understood by anybody save those who follow the monthly issues year by year.

For instance the present month's report tells the reader that the average condition of the corn crop on Aug. 1 was 96. By comparing this with the July report, when the condition was 92.4, he learns that the growing crop improved during July. And this is about all the average citizen can get out of the report. But if he compares the condition now with that a year ago, and knows the total yield last year, he can figure out the important fact that this year's yield of corn promises to be the greatest ever grown in the United States, surpassing that of last year, which was a record-breaker.

Why cannot the report make these comparisons and state the results to which they point? It would add vastly to its interest and usefulness. An average condition for corn of 96 on Aug. 1 means an average yield of 27.6 bushels per acre; and as the area in corn this year is 81,000,000 acres, it points to the amazing total of 2,235,600,000 bushels.

It takes about the same amount of labor to figure out from the August report that the crop of spring wheat will be so much smaller than that of last year; that the moderate increase in the output of winter wheat will not balance it, and therefore the total wheat yield of 1896 will be considerably less than last year's crop. The spring wheat condition on Aug. 1 was 78.9, as compared with 93.3 on July 1. The average yield indicated is 12.3 bushels per acre, as against 14.6 bushels last year, which gives 145,448,000 bushels, while the crop of 1895 was 209,393,570 bushels. Counting the increase in winter wheat, the total wheat crop will be about 60,000,000 bushels below last year's figures.

The agricultural department might profitably improve these monthly reports in the direction indicated. Statistics are good things, but there are many who do not understand how to read their significance, nor how to figure out the results to which they point.

MEXICAN WAGES.

Mr. Tarver, a member of the Texas House of Representatives, has lived for thirty years on the Rio Grande, the boundary between that state and Mexico, and is consequently perfectly familiar with the situation among the laboring class there. He says that Mexican laborers, who come over to the Texas side to find employment, have always been paid in Mexican money, and that during the progress of its depreciation—as it has followed the decline in the price of silver steadily—they have continued to receive the same number of dollars per month.

In 1870, Mexico was on a gold basis—that is, her gold and silver coins were of the same purchasing power, and circulated at a parity. The Mexican dollar, gold or silver, was worth $1.10 in American money. These Mexican laborers then received $9 to $15 per month. To-day the Mexican silver dollar is worth only about 54 cents in American money, yet they receive $9 to $15 in Mexican dollars per month. The experience of American workingmen would be very much the same. Wages are the last thing to rise under a depreciation of the currency, as they are the first thing to fall during a panic.

Tom Watson says the Populists will not fuse with the Democrats, and that they will not support Sewall. The middle-of-the-road fellows seem to be well acquainted with the thoroughfare.

Harold Sewall is to take the stump against his father. No doubt the elder Sewall used to take the branch of the tree to Harold.

BRYAN'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Bryan, the salaried agent of the silver trust, at Madison Square Garden, New York, deals in glittering generalities. It sounds well, but it does not bear the test of close analysis. We shall discuss one of his points, by way of showing the quality of the entire effort. Mr. Bryan said:

It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire past history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold.

But the Populistic plan of securing bimetallism will result in silver monometallism. This is not a theory—it is a fact proved in the experience of more than one country since 1871. When the price of silver began the sharp decline which has taken place since that date, quite a number of countries had practical bimetallism. In that year Germany adopted the gold standard, because silver had already fallen from 61¾ pence in 1861 to 60½ pence in 1871. As silver kept falling, the United States followed its example in 1873. In the same year, Belgium and Holland suspended all coinage of legal tender silver coins, France limited their coinage, and Denmark, Sweden and Norway abandoned the silver standard, adopting gold.

Silver kept on falling. In 1875 Italy and the Dutch colonies suspended the coinage of legal tender silver. In 1878, France and the other countries of the Latin Union decided to stop all coinage of legal tender silver, and since that time not one of these countries has added a single coin to the volume then existing.

What is the result? All the countries named either abandoned the silver standard entirely and adopted gold, or they stopped completely all coinage of legal tender silver, simply maintaining the volume of silver they then had at gold value since then. They have thus been able to avoid a depreciation of their currencies.

But how about the countries which then were bimetallic, but which continued to allow silver free coinage? Mexico, Russia, the Central and South American republics, are examples. Silver coins, in all these, shared in the decline of silver. People hoarded gold coin because it was more valuable. Values were measured in depreciated silver; gold disappeared from circulation entirely. Those countries have silver monometallism, instead of bimetallism, despite their laws authorizing bimetallism.

Mr. Bryan knows well that, though a number of countries have bimetallic laws, there is not a nation in the world which has actual bimetallism—that is, the free coinage of both gold and silver, with coins of both circulating side by side at equal values.

The above facts are history. They can not be disputed. They prove that bimetallism is impossible, unless the bullion in gold and silver coins are of the same value, which they are not at a ratio of 16 to 1. These facts thus far prove that the Popocrat policy—free coinage of silver at 16 to 1—would drive us from the gold to the silver standard, give us a fluctuating currency, whose value at any time would depend on the price of silver bullion; and that would be at the mercy of the silver speculators.

The experience of the world, and particularly of the United States during the greenback era, proves that the people are injured and robbed by a currency which can be influenced by speculation; and that those who work for wages get less proportionately than under a stable system. Bimetallism is all right, if it can be had; but the Popocrat plan would not bring it. Monometallism was forced on the world by the decline in silver. All the leading nations stood by gold as the more stable of the two money metals; the other countries took no action, and by the fall in silver drifted into silver monometallism.

Much of Mr. Bryan's speech is based on the assumption that gold is increasing in value, and that prices are steadily falling as a result. Both are assumptions, unsupported by proof. If there were no money but coin in the world, if credit money and bank credits were absolutely unknown, there would be a basis for the correlation of prices and the scarcity or abundance of coin. But the use of credit gives a counterbalance. Under a condition of things wherein coin became scarce, credit money steps in to fill its place. The volume of money in the world has largely increased since 1871, when the fall in silver first began to menace the stability of bimetallic currencies. Despite the disuse of silver, the civilized world has more money per capita than it then had. Furthermore, there has been an enormous extension of banking facilities since that time. Between 90 and 95 per cent of the exchanges of the civilized world are conducted without the use of money, either coin or paper, but through "bank paper"—checks, drafts, and bills of exchange.

When these facts are considered, the fallacy of the Bryan assumption that prices have fallen because of money scarcity, is clear. There is not an instance of a decided fall in the price of any great staple commodity which can not be clearly traced to increased production, cheaper transportation, cheaper production through the use of machinery, or some similar cause.

Mr. Bryan's effort was worthy of the paid advocate of the silver trust. It was a deceitful plea to the people to injure themselves that Mr. Bryan's clients may prosper. There was not a workingman in his audience but would be injured by free silver; and doubtless many of them remembered that in Congress Mr. Bryan declaimed against high prices a couple of years ago, and demanded a reduction of prices of all necessaries through tariff-smashing. Now he is demanding high prices in the interest of the silver trust. Nobody but a lawyer paid to plead a cause could make such an "about face" in public.

"Talk about a 200-cent dollar!" says Senator Thurston, replying to a free silver orator's charge that the gold dollar has appreciated in value instead of silver depreciating. "Well, if that is the case, the farmers are getting considerably more than a dollar a bushel for their wheat, while American labor is getting almost three times the compensation it did in 1873, when silver was demonetized."

Col. Fred Grant is out in a letter in which he strongly expresses his belief that the story is false that his father ever said he did not know the act of 1873 dropped the silver dollar, and that he would not have signed it had he known it. Col. Grant says his father was in favor of the soundest possible currency.

Major McKinley will remain at his Canton home during the campaign, and will make no speeches except to visiting delegations. This is in pleasing contrast to the blatant Bryan, who seems to think the salvation of the country depends on the number of speeches he can make.

WHY WE DID IT.

The years of persistent misrepresentation concerning the mint act of 1873 have left in many minds the feeling that, while it has been proved untrue that there was any chicanery in its design or stealth or double-dealing in its passage, yet there was no clear reason for its enactment at that time, and something they can not understand about the dropping of the silver dollar from our coinage.

Much of this feeling is because of lack of knowledge concerning the actions of other nations regarding their currency. The mint act of 1873 should be regarded as part of a world-wide movement for a safe and more stable currency—not secretly schemed for by "Lombard street" and "Wall street," by bankers and financiers, but demanded by merchants in all civilized nations.

Forty years ago, all Europe, except Great Britain, had the silver standard, not only legally but actually—silver coins constituting the great bulk of the money of actual transactions. To-day not a mint in Europe is open to the coinage of any free legal tender silver, says E. O. Leech, director of the United States mint. England adopted the single gold standard in 1816. The reason is recited in the act of parliament making the change; that "great inconvenience has arisen from both the precious metals being concurrently the standard measure of value and equivalent for property." Her commerce was the greater than that of any other country, as it is now; her merchants and traders and manufacturers asked the change, for their own convenience and safety from loss—not her bankers.

The preference for gold over silver among those engaged in commerce has caused this revolution in forty years. It was inevitable, because of the universal expansion of modern commerce, requiring immense payments in settlement of balances, and thus requiring the use of the metal containing the most value in the least bulk. These things made gold the money of the world's commerce, and caused the abandonment of silver, just as they were the causes of the wonderful improvements in modern banking, extending the mechanism of credits and exchange so as to render far less actual money necessary to commerce. The bank is the creation and the handmaid of commerce.

The preference for gold in commerce led England to adopt the gold standard in 1816; but though the commercial preference was for gold, other nations did not adopt it as the legal standard until 1871. Gold was the money of commerce, silver of retail transactions. But the fall in silver compelled action.

The price of silver averaged $1.352 per ounce in 1860. From this it slowly fell, owing to the increase in production, without any increased demand. In 1873 it was $1.298. When the silver dollar is at par with gold, silver is worth $1.292. In 1874 the price fell below this mark, the average price being $1.27. Since then the decline has been almost steady.

As before stated, the fall in silver quickened the nations to action. Germany, from the same motives which actuated England in 1866, adopted the gold standard in 1871. To do this she demonetized silver coins to the face value of $237,454,000. She melted into bullion and sold $9,695,728 fine ounces of silver coins, sustaining a loss of $23,000,000 thereby. Oh, what a howl would go up from the unreasoning silver advocates were it necessary for us to do such a thing to preserve the stability of our currency!

In 1873 the mint law was passed by the United States. It was understood that we must resume specie payments in the near future, and the director of the mint, from experience, knew the necessity of a revision of the different laws passed at different times relating to the mints and coinage. He recommended their codification and a number of needed changes to the secretary of the treasury, who in turn recommended it to Congress. The bill was introduced in 1871 and became a law in 1873.

The dropping of the silver dollar from the coinage, and the abandonment of silver, was in line with the debates in Congress of the coinage of 1834 and 1853. Everybody who had studied the subject knew that the commercial preference for gold made it the virtual standard of the world, and favored the change. The charge that nobody knew the bill dropped the silver dollar is fully disproved by the debates themselves and by utterances of Senators Jones and Stewart, now red-hot silver advocates, in the Senate of 1874.

For particulars of the passage of the act of 1873, and Jones's and Stewart's remarks, see Senator Sherman's speech, printed elsewhere in this issue.

One after another European nation has dropped silver, until there is no silver country in that continent. India has closed her mints to silver. Chile and Costa Rica have just abandoned the silver standard. In 1873 the world's production of silver was a little over 63,000,000 ounces, the prices being $1.298 per ounce; the production for 1890 was 133 million ounces, for 1891, 144 million ounces, for 1892 152 million ounces, and the price has fallen in proportion. The average prices in 1890 was $1.04, in 1891 98.7 cents, in 1892 87.1 cents, and 1894 63 cents, in 1895 65 cents, and yet, in the face of the world's discarding silver, in the face of an enormous increase in production which has driven the price down almost one-half, we have a party in this country proposing to admit it to free coinage at the old ratio, and urging that it will, when coined, retain its ancient value by some miracle!

REPUDIATION OF SILVER.

Have you noticed that the repudiation of silver as a money standard is still going on all over the world?

Within the past few months Chile, Venezuela and Costa Rica have announced their determination to reform their monetary systems and adopt the single gold standard.

Russia has announced the same policy. Russia has over 113,000,000 population—nearly twice that of the United States. She will abandon the silver standard and adopt the single gold standard instead.

And now comes France, which has just declared that all silver one and two franc pieces of dates previous to 1866, and all smaller silver coins older than 1864, are not current. The mint is to purchase the old coin at its market value as bullion, in order to get it out of circulation.

The holders of these coins will lose half their nominal value. France has thus an experience on a small scale of what would happen in this country if we were foolish enough to adopt the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. In place of a loss of half on only a small fraction of our currency, all silver and paper money would drop one-half in value.

Three of the eclipse stations have reported. At two the observers had clear skies, while at the third clouds obscured the sun. There will be some news of interest when the astronomers get home.

Tariff—Editor's editor on page 6 is a beacon of hope to all such.

Tariff and Silver Queries.

Revenue Under Both Tariffs.

We have over one hundred questions, addressed to this department, asking various things about the McKinley and Wilson laws as revenue-producers. Instead of attempting to answer these separately, we give a general showing. The figures that we use are official, and are taken from the last publication of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, which does its work under the supervision of the secretary of the Treasury.

The McKinley act went into operation on October 1, 1890. It continued in operation till about September 1, 1894. This was a period of forty-seven months. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the government during this time:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
First 9 months,$	275,444,659	$ 259,291,955
Fiscal y'r 1892	350,073,015	344,773,533
Fiscal y'r 1893	385,504,745	383,231,743
Fiscal y'r 1894	293,664,360	365,989,808
L st 2 months	75,226,946	68,305,219
Totals	$1,375,973,729	$1,421,692,258
Deficiency	45,718,529	
	$1,421,692,258	$1,421,692,258

The Wilson tariff went into effect in the last days of August, 1894. Beginning with September 1 of that year and running on down to date, the monthly receipts and expenditures, with the monthly deficiency or surplus, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus or Deficiency
Sept. '94...	$29,621,225	$30,323,018	$ 701,789 D
Oct.....	19,139,240	32,718,043	13,573,800 D
Nov.....	19,411,404	28,477,189	9,065,785 D
Dec.....	21,466,136	27,135,460	5,269,324 D
Jan. '95...	27,811,269	34,523,447	6,712,178 D
Feb.....	22,288,057	25,096,535	2,, 07,978 D
March.....	25,470,576	25,716,057	246,381 D
April.....	24,241,836	32,990,676	8,742,840 D
May.....	18,273,078	26,758,214	8,280,136 D
June.....	23,615,474	21,653,229	1,962,445 S
July.....	29,059,088	38,548,064	9,478,866 D
August.....	28,852,606	32,388,185	3,635,489 D
Sept.....	27,549,078	24,350,483	3,229,195 S
Oct.....	27,901,718	34,502,425	6,601,677 D
Nov.....	25,886,5 5	27,119,284	1,232,780 D
Dec.....	26,288,038	25,814,317	474,621 S
Jan. '96...	29,237,6 0	33,539,940	3,231,670 D
Feb.....	30,036,228	29,749,956	286,228 S
March.....	56,041,149	27,274,993	1,233,844 D
April.....	24,282,893	28,087,381	4,704,488 D
May.....	24,643,718	28,426,592	3,782,874 D
June.....	27,794,739	25,441,739	2,040,430 S
July.....	28,659,210	42,88,468	13,680,258 D
TOTALS...	$587,173,777	$682,292,347	$95,118,563 D

Some comment on these figures is appropriate.

The McKinley act was framed at a time when the business affairs of the country were in at least a fairly prosperous condition. It was not designed to pile up an enormous surplus in the treasury; it was intended to produce revenue enough for all reasonable demands and a small additional surplus. The act worked well when times were normal. In the first nine months it yielded a surplus of $1,704,789. In the fiscal year 1892 it yielded a surplus of $9,-299,482. This was doing well enough.

But in the fall of 1892 a Democratic President and a Democratic congress were elected, pledged to radical revision of the tariff. A period of stability was succeeded by a period of doubt. It was certain that the tariff would be amended, but no man could tell in what way or what extend. Consequently business men were compelled to haul in sail, and as they shut down their factories or curtailed production the purchasing power of the people decreased. The situation grew worse rapidly and during the first year or so of Mr. Cleveland's administration there was a disastrous panic. Congress had been extravagant in appropriations; the importations of merchandise increased, and decreased, caused a decrease in custom receipts, and a loss in revenue to the government. Our imports in 1892 amounted to $827,402,462, but by 1894 the people's purchasing power had been so greatly reduced by enforced idleness, due to the uncertainty regarding the course of the Democratic party on the tariff question, and the hostility of a party that declared a protective tariff a robbery, that our imports amounted to only $654,-994,622. When imports fell off $172,000,000 it was inevitable that customs receipts should fall off. As a matter of fact, they were $66,000,000 less in 1894 than 1892, and there was a deficiency in the revenues of $72,000,000. The McKinley tariff was not framed to meet panics.

The Democratic tariff that was put in its place was framed in the midst of a panic—at a time when wise statesmanship would have bent its energies to the accumulation of a surplus to meet shortage of the deficit. But in twenty-three months the deficit under the new tariff has been over $85,000,000—about twice as much as the deficit under the McKinley tariff in a period twice as long.

Special to Readers.

The number of letters of inquiry for this department exceeds our ability to answer so far. We are doing the best we can, but have a large number of unanswered ones on hand. We presume the majority of those who sent them understand the case, and are willing to wait. We have received one scolding letter, and another from a man who thinks that we could not reply to his free silver foolishness. Be patient, friends! We are doing the very best we can.

Per Capita of Other Nations.

"In your last issue you give the total money per capita, and also the total circulation per capita, in the United States. Will you kindly give that of the principal nations?"—C. L. B., Toledo, O.

The following table gives the per capita of the money in circulation in other countries:

Nation.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United Kingdom..	$14 18	$ 2 88	$ 2 02	$19 08
France	21 54	12 83	2 31	36 70
Germany	12 69	4 15	1 78	18 78
Belgium	8 87	8 85	8 20	25 92
Italy	3 15	88	5 5	9 63
Switzerland ...	5 17	5 17	5 72	16 06
Greece	23	1 20	19 09	20 68
Russia	2 22	9 48	4 12	17 86
Portugal	8 27	5 28	11 81	25 36
Roumania	2 59	1 46	2 29	6 34
Servia	1 36	80	1 78	3 95
Austria-Hungary	7 69	2 81	3 38	9 11
Netherlands	5 87	12 02	7 64	25 53
Norway	3 65	95	1 95	6 55
Sweden	1 35	1 00	98	3 33
Denmark	6 46	2 45	2 45	11 36
Russia, Finland	3 67	58	4 27	8 32
Turkey	1 27	1 02	....	2 29
Australia	22 34	1 49	....	23 83
Egypt	17 65	2 20	....	19 85
Mexico	41	4 13	17	4 71
Cent. Am. States	15	2 42	1 21	3 78
So. Am. States..	1 11	3 03	15 28	17 22
Japan	1 95	2 14	....	4 09
India	....	3 21	12	3 33
China	....	2 08	....	2 08
Canada	2 92	1 04	6 04	10 00

The Gold Reserve.

"Is there a law that compels the secretary of the treasury to hold $100,000,000 gold reserve? If so, when was it enacted?"—Subscriber, Farragut, Ia.

The resumption act of 1875 did not specify the amount of the gold reserve, leaving it to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. In creating the reserve, Secretary Sherman took the experience of the best banks of the country, which held about 25 per cent of their note issues of coin. There was a bit of indirect legislation, recognizing the amount of the gold reserve in 1882. A section relating to gold certificates of deposit was embraced in it. On the 21st of June, in that year, Senator Aldrich moved an amendment to it in these words:

"Provided, That the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of such certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the treasury available for redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000."

The object of this amendment, as explained in debate, was to prevent the holders of greenbacks from drawing gold from the treasury in order to get it there and taking gold certificates for it, all at one operation, thus possessing themselves, perhaps, of all the gold in the treasury, and at the same time using the government's vaults as a depository. Senator Allison remarked, while this amendment was under consideration, that "thus far there had been no absolute definition of what the reserve should amount to." In order to supply such a definition, Senator Ingalls moved to substitute the word "reserved" for the word "available" in Mr. Aldrich's amendment. This was agreed to. Senator Ingalls then moved to amend further by striking out that portion of the proviso which gives the secretary of the treasury discretion to infringe on the fund by inserting the word "shall," so that the said act make the language more specific so as to read: That the secretary of the treasury shall suspend the issues of such gold certificates." This was accepted, and then the Aldrich amendment as amended was agreed to without a division, and the House concurred. Accordingly, Mr. C. N. Jordan the treasurer of the United States, in adopting some changes in the method of stating the public debt in 1885, put the sum of $100,000,00 gold in a separate fund as "reserved for the redemption of United States notes." This being repeated month after month and year after year, it became fixed in the public mind that this amount of gold was set apart for this particular purpose. There can be no doubt that such is the intention of Congress, although the language might have been more explicit.

Wool and Wool Prices.

"Can Australia produce wool cheaper than America, and what are the present prices of both?"—J. E. K., Amble, Ind.

Yes, because Australian sheep subsist on vast ranges, thus costing the sheep-owners nothing for their subsistence save the pay of the herdsmen. Here is a statement on the question of wool prices, from the firm of Justice, Bateman & Co., Philadelphia, wholesale wool dealers, dated August 1 of this year:

"In table A is a schedule of twelve leading grades of American wool, with the prices in the markets of Philadelphia, Boston and New York, on August 1, 1892, during the second year of the McKinley law, when that law was in full and undisturbed operation. In the next column are the prices in the same markets at this date, the second year of the Wilson-Gorman law. In the third column is the number of cents per pound decline caused by the removal of the McKinley duties. The average decline by the substitution of free trade for McKinley protection on wool, has already been 42½ per cent, and prices are still falling. The average price for wool in London, for wool of the same kind and quality, from 1868 to 1894, was 51 per cent lower than in the protected markets of the United States during that time. This difference has now been overcome by the domestic decline and the foreign advance. The removal of protection, which caused American prices to fall, stimulated the London wool market, and the latter has been advancing during the period that American markets have been declining.

"The London prices for foreign wool of the same kind and quality as the domestic, are shown in table B. If it was not the removal of the McKinley duties which caused this decline in American wools, when the markets of the world were advancing, what was it?

Table A.

American Wool. Philadelphia and Boston Prices.	Price August 1, 1892, under McKinley law.	Price August 1, 1894, second year of Wilson-Gorman law.	Cents per pound lower.
XX Ohio washed.....	20	17	12
Ohio medium washed.....	33	19½	13½
Ohio coarse washed (¾ blood).....	23¼	18½	14
Ohio fine unwashed.....	23½	12	8½
Ind. and Mo. fine unwash'd	19¼	11	8¼
Ind. and Mo. medium unwashed (¾ blood).....	25¼	14½	10½
Ind. and Mo. coarse (¾ blood) unwashed.....	24¾	15	9¾
Oregon and Col. fine, shrink 70 per cent.....	17	8	9
XX Ohio scoured.....	60	35	25
Ohio medium scoured.....	55	33	22
Ohio ¾ blood scoured.....	43	25	18
Oregon and Col. fine scoured.....	57	30	27

Average American decline under Cleveland's administration 42½ per cent.

Table B.

| Foreign Wool. London Prices. | Price August 1,

Tariff and Silver Queries.

Continued From Fourth Page.

of that date, showing that "Wall street" speculates in them.

The following list gives the names of the silver barons who have for years been paying to keep up the free silver agitation in this country, with the aggregate wealth each possesses or controls:

Hearst estate, California	$ 75,000,000
Fair estate, California	50,000,000
John Mackay	40,000,000
Hagan	40,000,000
W. A. Clark	40,000,000
Wm. M. Stewart, Nevada	40,000,000
Francis J. Newlands (Sharon estate)	35,000,000
Dave Moffat, Denver	30,000,000
Senator John P. Jones (Comstock Lode)	25,000,000
Flood estate, California	25,000,000
Denver Silver Smelting Works	25,000,000
R. C. Chambers, Ontario Silver mine	20,000,000
Chas. E. Lane, California	20,000,000
L. E. Holden, Old Telegraph mine	15,000,000
Mark Daly, Anaconda, Mont.	15,000,000
Butte Silver Smelting Works	14,500,000
S. T. Hauser, Granite Mountain Silver Mines	10,000,000
French Syndicate Old Telegraph Mine, Utah	10,000,000
Leadville Silver Smelting Works	8,000,000
Broadwater estate, Helena, Mon	5,000,000
Senator Lee Mantle, Montana	2,000,000
Total	$545,000,000

The Origin of Money.

J. N. E., Caneyville, Ky., and J. W. N., Spring Mills, O.:

Before there was any kind of money, all business was conducted by barter. Each man traded what he had to dispose of with other men for what he wanted. But it often occurred that a trade could not be made. A farmer had, for instance, only grain to trade, and wanted a pair of shoes; but the shoemaker had all the grain he needed. So necessity drove men to adopt a commodity which could be traded for anything. Gold and silver were adopted for this purpose. They were traded by weight, and all early coins show by their names that they were originally weights.

But scoundrels would melt up base metals with gold or silver, in order to cheat. It became necessary to have some guarantee of fineness. So governments took upon themselves the duty of guaranteeing the weight and fineness of the metals, by coining them.

These coines, like the metal in bars, got their value solely from the market value of the silver and gold. A coin would buy no more than its weight of metal of that fineness. And the same thing is true to-day of all coins of final redemption. They are worth no more than the bullion is worth as a commodity. Coined money is a commodity as bullion is, or wheat, or iron, or anything else which men buy and sell.

A medium of exchange must possess value. The value resides in the metal, and is determined by the worth of that metal in the markets of the world. The coining stamp of the government confers no value. It is only a guarantee of weight and fineness.

Paper money is a promise to pay coined money, and of couse it can have no greater value than the coin it represents. It may have less value, because of doubt of ultimate redemption, or other causes.

Our Circulation.

"What is the amount of money in the United States per capita, and what is the amount of money in circulation per capita? What is the amount per capita of each—gold, silver, greenbacks and bank notes?"—J. F. E., Cambria, O.

The treasury statement for July 1, 1896, gives the following as the amounts in circulation on that date, exclusive of money in the treasury:

Gold coin	$ 456,128,483
Silver dollars	52,175,908
Subsidiary silver	59,990,805
Treasury notes of 1890	229,401,528
Treasury notes of 1890	95,217,361
National bank notes	215,331,927
Gold certificates	42,320,759
Silver certificates	331,259,509
Currency certificates	31,840,000
Total	$1,509,725,200

Population of the United States July 1, 1896, estimated at 71,390,000; total circulation per capita, $21.15.

Total amount of money in the United States, in treasury and in circulation, $2,345,631,528; per capita, $32.86.

The per capita of gold coin in circulation is $6.42; of silver dollars and silver certificates (which represent coined dollars held for their redemption), $5.40; of treasury notes of both kinds, $4.51; of national bank notes, $3.03. Fractions are omitted.

Some Populist Theories.

"If silver will not advance under free coinage, please inform me how it would be any benefit to the farmer to have it do so. You contend that by adopting free coinage we would have a debased money, and by paying our debts in silver it would be an act of dishonesty. It seems to me you lose sight of the fact that silver is money as well as gold, and treat it as a commodity. Would it not be equally as dishonest on the part of creditors to demand payment in gold, which has become dear, as it would be on the part of the debtor to pay in silver, even admitting that gold was at a 'premium'? Most of the debts were contracted at a time when commodities were fully double the price they are now, and admitting silver would not be on a par with gold, it seems to me the creditor would be able to buy as much or more with his silver than he could when the debt was made?"—P. G. T., Whittier, Col.

The silver mine owners do not, we apprehend, expect to make money so much by any appreciation in the value of silver, as by speculation. The first effect of a free coinage law—in fact, it would begin immediately after election, were Bryan successful—would be a speculative rise in silver. You remember that such a speculative rise followed the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, the price reaching about $1.12 per ounce. Then the mine owners unloaded their silver at a high price, and then it fell to the old level, and kept on falling. The same tactics would be repeated, and they could unload at a fine profit. After that, speculation would drive silver bullion up and down, and the value of all the money in circulation (as all would be on a silver basis) would be affected by these fluctuations, as the speculation in gold in the war time affected the value of our paper currency.

All coin is a commodity. Its value depends on the market price of the bullion in it. It does not depend on its use as a commodity. It is a measure of value, true; but a measure of value must possess value (as a measure of weight must possess weight), and this value makes it a commodity.

Gold has not become dear. That is another free silver assumption which cannot be proved. It will do no harm to contract debts in goods, but in money. "All commodities" have not diminished one-half in price. The man who borrowed money received gold value, and there is no injustice in his paying gold value in return. It would be as unjust to be required to pay a debt in money of double value to that in which the debt was contracted, as it would be to discharge it in money one-half its value. In either case it would be robbery of one or the other. But money has not doubled in value, and the free silver proposition is to pay debts in half value silver.

Please don't ask us to argue points. This department is for information, not for argument.

The Last Ten Years.

"Why is the purchasing power of our dollar at the present time about double what it was ten years ago? In other words, does the supply and demand of money have anything to do with its value? We say in regard to our produce or manufactured articles, the supply is very large and demand light, hence its low price; or, vice versa. If the supply is very light and demand strong, the price is high; does that law hold true with money?

"Is it right for a person to be compelled at the present time to pay a debt or mortgage contracted years ago when every other thing from farm products to all kinds of manufactured articles bring only about half what they did at time the debt was contracted?"—L. N., Hartford, Mich.

The purchasing power of the dollar has doubled on some things, but it has not on others. Labor is no cheaper than it was in 1886. It was much higher in 1891-92, but has fallen since that, because of the workings of the Democratic tariff; but the average of wages is not as low as in 1886.

We are not a believer in the quantitative theory of money, nor is it supported by the soundest thinkers of the country to-day. The "price" of money is the interest paid on it. The price has fallen in ten years somewhat. The volume of money is larger than it was in 1886. The per capita of total money in the United States, July 1, 1886, was $21.20; July 1, 1896, it was $32.86. Circulation per capita, July 1, 1886, $21.52; July 1, 1896, $21.15—due to the increase in the Treasury holdings.

Hence it is clear that, even if we assume as true that the purchasing power depends upon supply—for the demand is certainly not greater than in 1886—it shows that prices should be on a level with those of 1886—which they are not.

We have, in previous answers, shown why the great staples have decreased in price, and space in this department is too crowded to repeat. See Weekly Blade of July 23, answer headed, "The Fall in Values."

A debt is always contracted in money, not in farm products or manufactured articles, and the variation in their prices, upward or downward, has nothing to do with the matter of repayment. It would be unjust, whether the law allowed it or not, to pay a debt in either double-value dollars or half-value dollars; but as the value of the dollar has not changed within the last ten years to any extent that can be detected, the question is purely theoretical.

Gold and Gold Value.

"Populists make the statement that there is no gold in the United States to be displaced by silver. How is gold in the United States now estimated? Populists claim that the gold coins do not contain their face value any more than the silver coins. Upon what basis is the value of gold coin fixed?"—E. H., Zumbro Falls, Minn.

Circular No. 123 of the United States Treasury department, dated July 1, of this year, says the United States mint, in the calendar year 1895, coined $59,616,358 in gold; that in the first six months (up to July 1) of this year they coined $22,523,572 of gold; that the United States produced during the year 1895, $46,610,000 of gold bullion, and the estimated amount of gold coin in the country is over $900,000,000. So you can see that there is a very large stock of gold, and that it is increasing yearly.

If you take any unworn gold coin, and melt it into a bar, it will be worth just as much as coin. The value of gold coin is of course fixed by the market value of the bullion in it. A dollar is defined by law to be the weight of 23.22 grains of fine gold; the value of a dollar is of course what that much gold bullion will sell for.

It Would Be Cheaper.

"A friend of mine says that, should silver be coined free, as the bullion was used up in the coinage of dollars, the tendency would be to raise the price of bullion; and if that, in place of making silver cheaper it would make it dearer. I can not see it that way, but would like your opinion on the same."—J. P. J., Glenwood, Iowa.

We have only to look at our experience under the Sherman law. It caused a rapid increase in the amount of silver mined, with the result that the price reached the lowest point recorded in the world's history. Then the poorer mines closed down, decreasing production, and the price rose a little. The average price of bar silver in 1890, the year that law was passed, was 91.04c; 1891, 98 cents; 1892, 87 cents; 1893, 78 cents; 1894, 63 cents; 1895, 65 cents; first six months of 1896, 68 cents. There is no possible reason for supposing the case would be different under free coinage.

How We Will Get Gold.

"The national platform of the Republican party proposes to leave the monetary system practically as it is at present, until an international agreement is secured. In what way can this government get gold enough, without issuing bonds to maintain the parity between the two metals, since under our present system import duties are not necessarily payable in gold, and the balance of foreign trade being against us?"—M. H., West Burlington, Iowa.

In exactly the same way that the Treasury always had millions of "free gold" above the hundred-million reserve, all the time from resumption until 1894. A protective tariff kept plenty of money in the Treasury; the entire commereal and financial world was not threatened with a change of monetary standards; there was no need of hoarding gold, and consequently a reasonable proportion of dues to the government were paid in gold. Let the people give a verdict in favor of honest money in November, and no one will try to hoard gold; the government will receive enough, day by day, to maintain the reserve, as it did for sixteen years; American securities held by Europeans will not be sent over here to be sold; and a protective tariff will put the trade balance in our favor.

Theory vs. Facts.

"Is it not a fact, the value of every article is estimated from the relative position it occupies in the commercial world? Such being the case, is it correct or fair, to estimate the value of the silver dollar as silver bullion? The value of no other article is so estimated. The steel and rubber used to manufacture a bicycle am not cost more than three or four cents a pound, before it is placed in the bicycle. When thus used its value is no longer estimated as steel bars and rubber balls, and sold as such, but estimated as a bicycle value and sells for three or four dollars per pound. So with the silver, when coined into money, it loses its identity as bullion, and its value is estimated as money. As as illustration, suppose a government called on to appraise the value of one hundred silver dollars. Your appraised value would be one hundred dollars. Why? Because that is what they are worth in the market. Supposed you were called upon to appraise the market value of a piece of silver in the form of bullion large enough to make one hundred silver dollars. Your appraisement would be fifty-four dollars. Why? Because that is what it is worth in the market, and what it would sell for."—C. F. F., Toledo, O.

It is quite correct to estimate the silver dollar at its bullion value, because, if the government goes into the business of coining them on private account, they will not buy more than their worth as bullion. You can take silver bullion to the mint in Mexico, pay a moderate charge for coining, and have the bullion turned into Mexican dollars; but they only go at their bullion value.

The bicycle gets its value, not alone from the actual value of the steel, rubber, etc., which goes into it, but from the skilled labor required to put them into the form of the finished machine—plus the cost of advertising, interest on investment, rent, insurance, cost of distribution, agents' commissions, etc. Under free coinage, as demanded by the Populist platform, there is no labor cost in turning the silver bullion into dollars, for it is expected the government will stand that expense. There would be no reason, therefore—as in the case of the bicycle, why a silver dollar would be worth more than the bullion it contains. The gold dollar is worth no more than the gold in it will sell for.

In appraising 100 silver dollars, we do not appraise the silver in them, but their selling price, which you know depends on the fact that the government holds them up to gold value, as it could be done on its own account, and received gold value for every one it paid out—things which would not be true on coining for private account.

We desire to use this department to answer questions for information, not for argument. We would have no objection to argue, as we have above, had we the space and time to devote to it.

Debts Under Free Coinage.

"Under free coinage of silver, would all debts contracted prior to the passage of the free coinage law be paid in the present standard?"—J. F. C., Gibbs X Roads, Tenn.

That would depend entirely on whether the free coinage law made that exception or not. Out in the West the free silver advocates are telling the farmers that they could pay their debts in silver, which would only be about half the present value, and thus steal half the debt off the creditor. In the East they are pointing to the official copy of the Chicago platform, in which, immediately after the currency plank, appears this:

"But it should be carefully provided by law, at the same time, that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts."

This is the amendment offered to the platform by Senator Hill, which was believed to have been rejected. But the chairman of the convention says it was adopted, and it has been put in the official copy of the platform.

Under that clause, every farmer will have to pay his mortgage in the value in which it was contracted. And he will be infinitely worse off under free coinage than under the present gold standard. He will have to pay almost two dollars for one. If he owes $1,000 on a mortgage, with the silver in the silver dollar worth 52 cents, he would be compelled to pay $1,953, silver, to cancel the debt.

About Mexico.

A. B. L., St. Joe, Tex., sends us a clipping—a letter from the manager of the Mexican Central Railway, in regard to Mexico under the silver standard, with a request to know whether it is correct. We do not know. It is written with a silver bias, and facts are not explained, is the chief criticism we have. It says business failures are almost unknown, and, they have no strikes. As there is not the strong competition there which exists in the United States, profits are larger, and it is no wonder merchants do not fail. As the peons, or working class, are very ignorant, and without labor unions, strikes are not to be expected. Did you ever hear of strikes among Southern negro laborers?

In giving the salaries of railway employes, the writer fails to mention that the "dollars" are Mexican dollars, and that one must consider that one American dollar is worth two Mexican dollars. Thus, "telegraph operators receive from $40 to $125 per month," means $20 to $62.50, American money; "Street car conductors $1, and drivers 75 cents," means 50 cents and 37½ cents a day, American money. The same thing in true of prices of articles. Better read the letter in connection with the one from a Blade subscriber, given in this department of Weekly Blade of July 23, under the heading, "The Mexican Dollar."

Tariff.

R. W. E., Vilas, Okla.: All nations, not even Great Britain excepted, raise money to pay the expenses of the government by levying duties on imported articles. This schedule of duties is a tariff. Great Britain has a tariff, but it is levied almost entirely on articles she does not produce, such as tea, coffee, etc.

The manufacturers of this and all other countries sell wherever they can find a market. An English merchant buys silk in Marseilles, and does not consider whether France levies a heavy duty on English manufactured goods or not. A German merchant buys coffee in Brazil, unmindful of the fact that Brazil puts a duty on German goods, and so on. The men who import or export dry goods know nothing and care nothing about the imports and exports of a dealer in cutlery. Every merchant buys things he thinks he can sell, and buys them where he can buy cheapest; every manufacturer sells wherever he can find a market.

Bonds Held Abroad.

"What proportion of government bonds issued under the present administration were bought by foreign capitalists, if any, and how much of our government bonds are owned by foreign capitalists? The Popocrats here claim that most of our government bonds are now owned by the Rothschilds."—R. B. S., Ridgeville, Ala.

The third issue of bonds under Cleveland (see "Cleveland's Bond Issues," this department, Weekly Blade, Aug. 13), was taken by the Morgan syndicate, half of the bonds going to foreign banks which furnished the gold. Aside from this, no one knows how many government bonds are held abroad. There is no way of telling, and we know of no statistics on the subject.

The bulk of American securities held abroad are not government bonds, but bonds and stocks of railways and manufacturing companies. Besides, what does it matter whether they are held in Europe, or Canada, or here? Does any Alabama man who borrows money refuse a loan because it is owned in New Orleans or New York?

Coinage Questions.

"If free and unlimited coinage of silver should become a law, would the United States government be compelled to coin silver bullion for England or any other nation free? If a gold standard should become a law, would silver money be a legal tender to any amount? Is there any silver money coined now?"—J. F. Z., Grand Ridge, Fla.

The government would be required to coin silver for any one who presented it for that purpose. Foreign governments would not send silver to us; but foreign silver would be sold in the United States to Americans, who would present it for free coinage. The gold standard is a law now, and has been since 1873; and, as you know, silver dollars are a legal tender to any amount. There is no proposition to change this law. Silver dollars are being coined now from the silver bullion in the treasury, as explained in this department a short time ago.

Read the Question Bureau!

Quite a number of money questions are answered in this week's Question Bureau, on second page. Read it carefully, not only this week, but every week until election.

The Peel Act.

F. G., South Haven, Kan., sends us a newspaper clipping about the Peel act of July 19, 1844, and asks an explanation. The act in question was a general one for the bank of England. The section referred to by F. G. provided that bank of England notes "may be demanded for gold bullion at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce of standard gold." It is a misstatement of the case to say that this section "fixes the price of gold." Gold is a commodity, and if it rises in value, the actual value of the bank notes goes up with it; if it falls in value, the value of the notes falls with it. Gold bullion is subject to the laws of trade, the same as any other product. It fluctuates less than any other commodity, because of its universal use as money. One of the main objections to the use of silver as primary money is its constant fluctuations in price, and the reason international action is favored for its remonetization is, that if it could have the same universal use in money as gold has, its fluctuations would be reduced in the same way.

Value of the Rupee.

"Please state what an India rupee is worth to-day, in gold?"—A. L. H., Horace, Kan.

The face value of the rupee—its actual value before the fall in silver—is 44.4 cents; its actual value to-day is 23.6 cents.

The same thing is true of the silver coins of all silver standard countries. The gold peso (dollar) of Mexico is worth $1.01.6; the silver peso was of equal value before the fall in silver; it is now worth 54 cents. The peso of Colombia was worth 93.5 cents; now it is worth 49.7 cents. The Japanese yen was worth $1.00.8; it is now worth 53.6 cents.

This fall in values has gone on ever since the fall in silver began. The value of the silver coin dropped as the value of silver bullion dropped. Free silver in this country would bring the drop all at once, instead of being spread over 20 years and more.

Carlisle's Statement.

J. F. Z., Grand Ridge, Fla., asks for an explanation of Secretary Carlisle's letter on the subject of President Greene's letter on the loss to holders of life insurance policies. (The letter is given in Weekly Blade of August 13, page 4, fifth column.)

Carlisle says the silver dollars we now have were coined on government account, and therefore the government prevents their depreciation; but under free coinage they would be coined on private account, and the government would be under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

No one could tell a dollar coined under free coinage from one coined on government account. Both would be struck from the same dies. All would depreciate together and all paper money with them.

Publishers' Column.

"McKINLEY AND HOBART."

Many readers have asked us for a cheap but good campaign life of McKinley. We have it. It is called "McKinley and Hobart." It contains the life, and extracts from the speeches of Major McKinley, citizen, soldier, congressman, governor and statesman. It also has a complete report of the St. Louis convention, and a sketch of Hon. Garret A. Hobart. It has fine process prints of both candidates and their wives; also a number of wood cuts. It is bound in paper and contains 368 pages.

This book retails for 50 cents. We can do better than that, if you will order quickly. We have a limited number which we will send by mail, postpaid, for 20 cents a copy. Or, we will send a copy of "McKinley and Hobart," and send you the Weekly Blade for three months for 25 cents.

Be quick if you want one! We have not a large supply, and when they are sold we can fill no more orders.

McKINLEY'S PORTRAIT.

We have had so many inquiries for portraits of Hon. Wm. McKinley, that we have made arrangements for a limited number of a very fine picture which Gov. McKinley himself says is "the finest portrait of myself which has ever been made."

It is printed on excellent plate paper, 22 by 28 inches; the face is life size; printed in black on a tinted background; a fac-simile of McKinley's signature below; a work of art which is an ornament to any gentleman's library or parlor.

We will mail a copy of this magnificent portrait, in an extra large and heavy pasteboard tube, to any address, on receipt of only 50 cents.

Or, for one dollar, we will send a copy of the Weekly Blade one year and one copy of the picture. To subscribers who send us $1, we will extend their subscriptions for one year from the date of expiration, and mail a copy of the picture. Address all orders: "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES.

Some months ago, after supplying our readers several thousand good watches at which to price, we discontinued the offer. For a few weeks we shall offer the following small list much below our former prices, owing to reduction of certain grades by the manufacturer. A couple will be recognized as standard watches of our former list. The others are good grades at reduced prices.

Elgin or Waltham, Men's Size, $4.75.

No. 4 is a men's size, Waltham or Elgin Watch, containing seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, stem winding and setting apparatus, etc. The case is a combination of silver and nickel, and will wear just like solid silver. It is open face, and the movement is made of plate glass so heavy as to withstand any strain.

The usual price of this watch is $8. We send it, to subscribers by registered mail for $4.75.

Lady's Watches, Waltham or Elgin, $20.00.

No. 15.—The works are manufactured at Waltham or Elgin. They are made of the finest materials, carefully selected. The jewels are all cut and polished in Europe, where secret processes are handed down from generation to generation. The dial is made of the finest porcelain, and the hands of blue tempered steel. The case is solid 14k. United States assay, handsomely engraved. This watch is a stem winder and setter and is open face. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $20.

Lady's Watches, Waltham or Elgin, $15.

No. 16.—The works of No. 16 are the same as No. 15, but the case is gold filled, 14k., guaranteed to wear just like solid gold for 20 years. The joints, plugs and parts exposed to unusual wear are solid gold. It is hunting case, and is handsomely engraved. Sent by registered mail, delivery guaranteed, for $15.

Gentlemen's Watches.

No. 200.—Solid gold 40 dwt. hunting case with Elgin or Waltham works, 18 size, 14 karat, and guaranteed timekeeper, sent by registered mail to any part of the United States for $33.50.

No. 201—Solid filled Elgin or Waltham watch, 18 size, open face case, guaranteed for 15 years. The movement or works contain seven jewels. This watch will be sent to any subscriber of The Blade in perfect order, delivery guaranteed, for $10.

Address all orders:

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

$4.50 FOR $2.00.

The Weekly Blade one year and Rand McNally's New General Atlas of the World (publisher's price $3.50), with marginal index, for only $2.00. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FAMOUS BATTLE PICTURES.

Owing to a popular demand from our subscribers, and especially from members of the G. A. R., we have arranged with a large publisher for a quantity of pictures of the most celebrated battles of the civil war. These pictures are of a high grade, chrome colors, large size (22x28), reproduced from the original oil paintings with wonderful accuracy. More than 500,000 have been sold during the past year at one dollar each, and our price to any person, who orders a picture alone will be one dollar. But we did not get these pictures for sale or for profit. We propose to give one picture free, postpaid by mail, to every person sending us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year. If your time expires soon, you can obtain a picture when you renew. If your time expires some time hence, and you want a picture now, send a dollar, and let us extend your time a year ahead from date of expiration. Or, get us a new subscriber and we will enter the new name for Blade one year, and send the picture to the remitter, if so directed. However, we are confident those who obtain one picture, will want several more, or perhaps all of them. You can obtain them one at a time by sending us one dollar subscribern. Try one of them when you renew.

NOTICE, however, that the above offer is only to those who send us $1 for subscription or renewal after this date.

Here is the list: make your selection from it:

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
Battle of Five Forks, Va.
Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
Battle of The Wilderness, Va.
Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn.
Battle of Champion Hill, Miss.
Battle of Antietam, Md.
Battle of Atlanta, Ga.
Battle of Spottsylvania, Va.
Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.
Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.
Battle of Resaca, Ga.
Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Battle of Olustee, Fla.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Battle of Tippecanoe.
Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
Batcle of Fea Ridge, Ark.
Battle of Bull's Run, Va.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Battle of Big Horn (Custer's Last Charge.)
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Storming of Fort Wagner, S. C.
Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Battle of New Orleans, La.
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Capture and Death of Sitting Bull.
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Assault on Fort Sanders, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
Battle of Corinth, Miss.
Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.
Fort Pillow Massacre, Tenn.
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Battle of Williamsburg, Va.
Fall of Petersburg, Va.
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Or, we will send the Encyclopaedia alone for $2.50.

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NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which closely resembles solid silver that an expect might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver when exposed to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1 25
½ dozen teaspoons	85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2 35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1 35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2 00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1 15
½ dozen table knives	2 25
1 dozen table knives	4 25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from those offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

Splendid Offer to Lady Readers of The Blade.

NO. 6835—LADY'S EMPIRE JACKET.

This represents one of the newest French styles in top garments, and is here shown in rich black poult-de-soie, the fancy collar of emerald velvet being trimmed with rich lace

No. 6835—LADY'S JACKET IN EMPIRE STYLE.

and passementerie. The loose fronts and back are laid in single box plaits that widen at the lower edges and are joined at the top to deep square yoke portions that join in shoulder seams, under-arm seams completing the adjustment. The closing is made invisibly in front. The fancy collar may be included in the yoke neck seam or sewed to the Medici collar alone, in which case the neck of yoke is finished with a collar band. The gigot sleeves are fashionably full at the top, where they are disposed in gathers, and afford ample room for the dress sleeves, the wrists being plainly completed. The jacket may be made of cloth and handsomely trimmed or combinations of silk and velvet, cloth and Ottoman silk, or satin may be effectively used to develop the mode.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this jacket for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 4 yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6835, and retails for 25 cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

NO. 6837—LADY'S BASQUE.

Robin's egg blue etamine cloth that matched the skirt made this handsome basque, the full vest, collar, revers and belt being of lemon colored peau-de-sole. The revers and inside of medici collar are covered with black point-de-gene lace finished with narrow edging to match. The fronts and lower edges are faced with the light silk. The mode is a variation of the Louis XVI. basque, the rippled revers forming a soft and graceful finish to the jacket fronts.

No. 6837—LADY'S BASQUE.

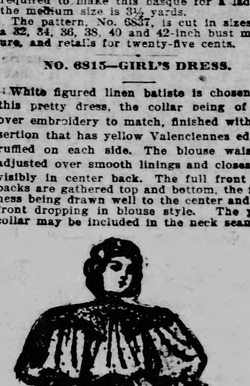
The full blouse vest, gathered at the neck and waist line, is arranged over linings fitted by double bust darts that close in center front. The vest is sewed to the right front lining and closes with the standing collar at the left shoulder and under the left jacket front. The wrinkled belt is joined to the lower edge, and closes with the dropping front. The jacket fronts are reversed at the top in large pointed revers that are creased to fall with graceful rippled effect. Two large fancy pearl buttons decorate each front. The flaring medial collar is finished inside to match revers, meeting them at the top. The lower outline forms short points before the single darts that are lengthened beyond and slightly cut away over the hips. The glove-fitting back is adjusted with the usual seams, each being sprung below the waist to form ripple plaits with points at every seam. Basques in this style are sometimes made of brocade and other fancy silks to contrast widely with the skirt. These are intended for afternoon receptions or other dressy occasions. For ordinary wear the material should match the skirt as here shown, endless variety being possible by the introduction of different vests.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this basque for a lady in the medium size is 3¼ yards.

The pattern, No. 6837, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measures, and retails for twenty-five cents.

NO. 6815—GIRL'S DRESS.

White figured linen batiste is chosen for this pretty dress, the collar being of all-over embroidery to match, finished with insertion that has yellow Valenciennes edging ruffled on each side. The blouse waist is adjusted over smooth linings and closes invisibly in center back. The full front and backs are gathered top and bottom, the fullness being drawn well to the center and the front dropping in blouse style. The yoke collar may be included in the neck seam or



No. 6815—GIRL'S DRESS.

made separately if so preferred. A close standing collar finishes the neck. The full puffs are gathered top and bottom and arranged over comfortable shaped linings, an elbow frill of the material being edged with insertion and lace to match the collar. The straight round skirt is gathered at the top and joined o the lower edge of the waist. a placket being finished in center back. Gingham, dimity, lawn, nainsook, Swiss, challis and soft silks will develop prettily by this mode, braid, ribbon, lace, velvet, embroidery or insertion making appropriate decoration. The fancy collar may be omitted if a less elaborate style is desired.

The quantity of material forty-four inches wide required to make this dress for a girl eight years of age is four yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6815, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a girl four, six, eight, ten and twelve years of age.

NO. 6842—LADY'S FANCY SLEEVES.

These styles are an innovation on the plain full models so long worn, and are quite a feature of the new basque and fancy waists this season. No. 1 is of light figured silk, shaped with smooth under and full upper portions over fitted linings. The upper portion is gathered at the top and on the side edges, the center having a tuck shirring that arranges the fullness in butterfly style. The outline at the wrists can be pointed, or plain, as preferred. No. 2 is developed from

No. 6842—LADY'S FANCY SLEEVES.

Persian silk lawn over fitted linings of yellow silk. The sleeve is shirred in mousquetaire style, its soft wrinkles across the arm being caused by gathers along the edges of seam and tucked shirring on each side of the full pouf, that droops from shoulder to near the elbow. The top is decorated with a bow of satin ribbon and the wrists can be plainly completed or finished with frills of lace as shown.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make No. 1 design for a lady of medium size is 2 yards; and to make No. 2 design 2½ yards.

The pattern, No. 6842, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

NO. 6848—MISSES' SIX GORED SKIRT.

Flowered taffeta made this pretty skirt that fits smoothly at the top in front and on the sides, and may be box-plaited or gathered at the back, as preferred. The front has a narrow gore with a wide gore on each side and three gores in the back that fall in pretty flutes at the foot all around. The placket is finished at the left side of the center gore and the top is gracefully pleated with a belt. The skirt is fashionably

No. 6848—MISS'S SIX-GORED SKIRT.

full, being a little over three yards and a half at the foot in the medium size. The mode is adapted to light or heavy weight fabrics and can form part of a suit, or as a separate skirt can be worn with odd waists, which still continue the vogue. Mohair, canvas, crepon, serge, plaid or mixed jacquard woolens and wash fancy figured and flowered silks will make up stylishly for every day or best wear.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this skirt for a miss fourteen years of age is 3¾ yards.

The pattern, No. 6848, is cut in sizes for misses of ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years of age, and retails for thirty cents.

READ THE OFFER!

The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade, in ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

A Question.

Uncle—What are you crying for, Georgie?

Georgie—Teacher caned me because I was the only one—boo hoo—able to answer a question to-day.

Uncle—What was the question?

Georgie (between sobs)—Who put the boat pin in teacher's chair?—Answers.

A Sign Painter.

Dick—But how do you know he is a sign painter?

Harry—Because he wrote a sentence in which there were six apostrophies and he got every single one of them in the wrong position.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Nancy W. Kilburn, of Worcester, celebrated her 101st birthday on Sunday. She was born in Westminster July 12, 1795.

Men! Do not despair. Read Thos. Slater's offer on page 3.

TIMELY QUOTATIONS.

By the living jingo, she was all of a muck of sweat.—"The Vicar of Wakefield," chap. ix.

Nebuchadnezzar commanded that they should heat the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be heat.—Daniel 19.

The good die first,
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust,
Burn to the socket.
—Wordsworth, "The Excursion.

The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but he had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck
Shone 'round him o'er the dead.
—Mrs. Hemans, "Casabianca."

Without a breeze, without a tide
She steadies with upright keel.

The sun's rim dips, the stars rush out,
At one stride comes the dark;
With far-heard whisper o'er the sea
Off shot the specter bark.

The moving moon went up the sky
And nowhere did abide;
Softly she was going up,
And a star or two beside.
—Coleridge, "Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

A positive proof of the assertion that heat expands and that cold contracts lies in the fact that the 23d day of December is always the shortest day of the year, while the middle of summer 22d of July is invariably the longest.—Prof. H. Carlton Wright, "Some Thoughts on Some Things."

While it is very warm in New Mexico during the summer time it cannot be said that the visitor there perspires freely. The heat is so great that the perspiration dries before it has a chance to get wet.—H. D. Esterbrook in his speech on "Benjamin Franklin."

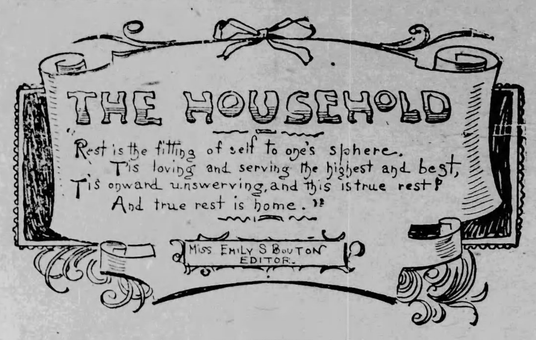
The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Thither by harpy-footed Furies haled
At certain revolutions all the damned
Are brought and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce extremes—extremes by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft, ethereal warmth; and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round,
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire.
—Milton, "Paradise Lost," Book II.

The elements shall melt away with fervent heat, and the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burned up.—II. Peter, iii, 17.

I 'gin to be weary of the sun.
—Shakespeare, Macbeth," act v, scene 5.

But he (Alexander) answered Darius that the earth could not bear two suns.—Plutarch "Alexander."

His hakeney that was al pomely grys,
So swette that it wonder was



IN GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

In grandmother's garden, ah, you'll find there
The hardy sweet pink and the eglentere;
And the coxcombs tall by the garden wall,
Where the tend'rest rays of the bright sun fall;
And you'll find grandmother there, stately and trim
As some fair shrub set where the walks begin!

You'll find the peonies, crimson and white,
And the faint pink blush of a belle's delight;
And the snow ball bush, and the barberry green,
With the myrtle trailing the paths between;
And grandmother working, working away,
As happy and sweet as a fair May day!

O! a thousand thoughts in th's garden grow,
And are set about it, a row on row;
The white soul blossoms from seeds of truth
That grandmother sowed in her early youth!
The sky and the stars on her blossoms rest,
She weareth the flowers of love in her breast!

—E. S. L. Thompson.

THE GREAT SINGER.

HOW SHE MET AN UNSOUGHT OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD WORK.

Such Chances Come to All—The Responsibility of Each and Every Individual.

"To live is to be servant,
To toil is to be crowned;
The universe is mirrored
In each life's daily round."

It is told of one of the world's glorious singers whose voice thrilled all who heard its notes, that she never sang so well as once when accident brought her into the presence of a dying woman—dying as the result of a sudden injury received when passing along the street unthinking of the great change hastening to meet her. It was in the poorer part of a great city. The stricken woman was carried into a house near by and a physician called, but there was no help. The singer who had impulsively sought to aid in caring for her, stood by the bedside, and watching the look of distress and longing upon the face of the stricken one, moved by she knew not what, suddenly raised her voice in song. The words were full of spiritual joy and hope and trust. In the tones was that something which is born out of the higher, diviner self, expressive of loving sympathy, of tender human compassion mingled with the love and compassion of the infinite.

Over the dying woman's face crept slowly a look of peace and tranquility. Outside around the open door stood a motionless and increasing throng, listening as the silvery notes cleft the summer air—listening until they died away and the physician closed the eyes of the hurt body from which the soul had passed elsewhere. And then each one of those who had heard walked silently on, with the echo of the singer's sweet voice still lingering in the brain arousing a vague longing for which he could give no name. Who can measure the far reaching influence of that one act of self-forgetfulness and brotherhood love? The child of song who held the multitude nightly enthralled through the power of her transcendent gift, paused and offered it in service to one poor and obscure but suffering fellow mortal. In so doing she, all unwittingly, sowed the good seed in the hearts of other wanderers by the way whose fruition she would never know.

In each life's daily round come, in the same way, many unsought opportunities for good. We see them, perhaps, and we pass them by, because there are so many things we want to do, so many that accord better with our desires. And so with no recognition of our personal responsibility we rush onward, never realizing that we have turned "an angel from our door"—for everything that is brought to our hand to do for humanity's sake, is "an angel" to help us, if we will, in our upward mounting to the divine.

Our failure to do this comes from our lack of a sense of individual responsibility. We separate ourselves from others, standing outside of all save our own little world within which we revolve. "Every one seems, to himself, finited and separate; but in reality each life is like a bit of color in one great mosaic design." No single color can be lost out or destroyed without breaking the harmony of the whole, and so no one life can be disturbed by selfishness, without affecting all life everywhere.

We cannot be independent of others, no matter how separate we may hold ourselves in our own thought. And even that is tinged by the great currents in which we are immersed and which will bear us onward unless we intensely will it otherwise.

Right here lies our responsibility. We must both desire and will to have our thought swell the tide of that which will help to elevate humanity. Whatever does this, tends also to individual advancement, to individual progress. The whole helps or hinders the one; the one helps or hinders the whole.

"The universe is mirrored
In each life's daily round."

Nothing can be truer than this. "We are thinking, willing, loving, and doing, not merely and mainly for ourselves but for mankind" writes Henry Wood. "Every special individual attainment not only brings up the general average, but is a standing object-lesson and ideal. Service as a fundamental law, must reach down from the higher to the lower. The disciplinary and educational experiences of one are those of all, and the victories of each are a general inspiration."

In our hearts we know this to be true. It is only pride in self, only an assertion of a separateness that does not exist, which prompts us to say—"It does not matter what I do. I am but one in a million" when our passions or desires lead us away from right. There is "a network of invisible ties" which finds each one of us to every other creature that lives, so that what affects one affects all. It is this unity that gives the scientific basis for the Universal Brotherhood of which we hear so much, and see so little in these days.

The world believes in while it denies the solidarity of the race. The assertion reiterated so often in politics at the present time that the "United States cannot stand alone," is only an evidence of this belief, affirmed now undoubtedly for a selfish purpose, as is its denial. If there is no underlying basis of union, what is it that causes great masses of human beings to be swayed this way and that, often through the power of a single individual? And here comes in the responsibility of the leaders in any great movement. When they turn the thought of the many in a single direction, they are setting loose forces, which, uncontrolled for good, may overwhelm and destroy much that has made for human progress. Animated by an unselfish desire for humanity's good one such may give "an upward impulse along the innumerable lines which radiate from him as a center."

All are not leaders, you will say. Yet the same law holds true for the government of us all, no matter how humble may be our sphere, because of this inter-weaving of our lives with those of the whole of humanity. We cannot escape responsibility. This it is that makes it true that

To live is to be servant,
To toil is to be crowned,

if the toil has for its purpose the doing of duty to all.

And this brings me to my final thought which I want to leave with you who have followed me thus far. If it be true that every chance word and act like wind-blown seeds bears fruit in some other mind; if it be true that with ourselves

"Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoke a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise
To higher levels rise,"

what must be the influence of one whose whole nature is inwrought with loving, tender thought for humanity, making a weight of character that must be heeded? To quote the eloquent words of a writer in the magazine known as The Path:

"That which we 'say' for good in the course of our lives is very little; that which we 'do' still less, but that which we 'are' affects every human being with whom we come in contact as we move about the world, and draws within our sphere all the highest forces of the universe to co-operate with us.

"This is not a good to be gained by one effort; not a victory to be decided by one battle. It is a long, slow building up of character, thought by thought, as the coral insect builds the reef grain by grain. And the work must be done with the good of others as our steadfast aim, with the idea of Universal Brotherhood ever before us as we toil. There is no need that we should sigh for wider fields of action while we wield such possibilities for good or evil as this power breathing from us unawares; but he who works for such a purpose, for the purification of his own soul that others may be benefited, will see ever farther and farther into the heavens."

Wonderful possibility for every human being—to become a center of power for good such that without spoken word or completed action, an influence may be radiated that shall move all with whom it comes in contact to higher attainment!

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Even a good man sees evil days, as long as his good deeds have not ripened; but when they have ripened, then does the good man see happy days."

AND HOW'S THIS?

For a Starter On Those Christmas Presents You're Thinking About.

Perhaps you think this a little "premature," but every woman who makes Christmas presents instead of buying them, knows how it is herself when this work is postponed until the last week or so before the 25th, and as all manner of fancy work materials are being sold very cheap just now the editor thinks her Household friends will agree that "this is the appointed time" to make a beginning at least. First, for the friend who is a business man (or woman) here is a convenience called

Opera Glass Bag.

The model bag was made of moss-green plush, lined with satin of the same color, and was ornamented with gold embroidery and an edging of gold lace. The strings were moss-green satin ribbon. To make the bag cut a piece of material in the shape of Fig. 7, with lining to match. Cut the bottom shape of cardboard, using the glasses for a pattern and stitch it in place, between the outside and lining. Around the edge of the lining make button-holed loops of coarse silk, through which the ribbon is run for drawing strings. In place of the loops small

crocheted rings may be used, and will, perhaps, look neater. Trim with gold lace, or a handsome lace crocheted of heavy silk and be used. The plush should be embroidered before being made up. Plain plush would make a very handsome bag.

And for the economical friend who shaves himself here is

A Shaving-Paper Case.

Materials: 2 pieces of pasteboard seven and one-half inches in diameter, cut round; sheet wadding; one-quarter of a yard of Surah silk; three-quarters of a yard of ribbon for bow; two dozen bells, third and fourth sizes.

Paint or embroider one piece of the skin; cover the rounds with a thin piece of the sheet wool, then cover over with the chamois, drawn tight as you would cover a pin ball. Line with the silk, finish each piece and join at the top; sew a ring to hang it up, and put the bow on the embroidered side. Sew the bells all round the front piece (easy so they will swing), a large one, then a small, and so on.

Fill with white tissue paper fastened in by sewing a very narrow piece of ribbon (a half yard) on the inside of the back piece, and tying it in. Perfume it if you wish.

A Return Notice.

When not hung outside an office door to indicate the absence of the occupant, this may hang within and prove ornamental. It is made of an oblong of paste-board covered neatly with light silk. A paste-board or celluloid face of a clock with movable hands is adjusted at the centre of the card; below it is a graceful spray of flowers, which may be painted or embroidered; and above it the notice, "Will Return At," is similarly wrought.

Cord edges the card all round and is formed in double loops at each lower corner, and suspension cords with tas-

sels are adjusted at the top, loops being tied at the top, and also at the points of suspension, with decorative effect.

For the friend who is in society here is a pretty gift suggestive of "good times coming."

Search for the paths. But O, disciple, be of clean heart before thou startest on thy journey. Before thou takest thy first step, learn to discern the real from the false, the ever-fleeting from the everlasting.—Voice of the Silence.

OUR COZY CORNER.

HERE FRIENDS MEET AND PLEASANTLY TALK TOGETHER.

Everybody Has a Right to Express an Opinion, No Matter How It Differs From Others.

"Half of the battle is won when one acquiesces in that which is required of him. He lifts then with the powers that be, and has mighty helpers. Recognize thy task as the next thing for thee, and as that which is given thee to do here and now."

Warm? Well, yes, we have had some days when it seemed as if we could dispense with a great deal of the heat in the atmosphere, but after all there have been some mitigating circumstances, some cooling breezes every day, or they would, at least, come after the sun had gone down, to make nights more comfortable, and, to quote from one who was always looking for the bright places, "a body can manage to get along even with hard work, if she can only have a good rest at night."

One thing that will help us endure these extremely hot days, is to refrain from fretting. A certain woman who is very dear to the editor of the Cozy Corner, confessed to her that she did one day allow her temper to rise in rebellion against the hot weather, but that it made her feel so much more uncomfortable that she had decided hereafter to accept the heat, without the additional trial of temper.

And it is better to have some work always at hand; you will not think so much of the uncomfortable weather if you are occupied. Try it, and see if it is not so.

One very gratifying thought for the editor is the knowledge that the weather has not yet been so warm as to prevent the friends of the Cozy Corner from attending the weekly meetings.

While "Alice," "The Wife of a Subscriber," "Martha," "Another Merry-Go-Rounder," "Mrs. L.," and "E. L. J." were talking to "Daisy" in one corner of the room, giving her substantially the same advice as others have done in previous numbers of The Blade, but each saying these kind words in her own especial manner, a bold young man from the Merry-Go-Rounds just looked into the door to say that if he could have "space enough, about a column," he would like to tell Daisy what he thought of her. He was sent away at once, as the editor is certain that after all of the good counsel she has received, Daisy will be so busy in helping her family and endeavoring in that way to fulfill her "mission," that she will have no time to listen to what any boy thinks of her.

While these friends were talking to Daisy, "Mary" was telling some of the ladies of some bits of useful fancy work to occupy their busy fingers in the leisure moments that come to us all:

Every woman should have an hour or two each day when she can lay aside the arduous duties of housekeeping and take up a piece of fancy work, thereby resting her tired body and occupying her mind in making some pretty and useful article for home decoration. The love of the beautiful is implanted in the feminine heart, and the busy farmer's wife should gratify it as well as her city cousins.

Very handsome table covers can be made of silk-faced Terry, which comes in a variety of colors and shades. A design of flowers and leaves in each corner, worked with Asiatic rope silk in their natural colors is an appropriate finish. Line with sateen, China silk or any other suitable material. If you wish a cheaper cover, and one that can be washed without injury, denim will prove a very satisfactory material. The blue and brown costs from 15 to 18 cents per yard, and can be found at any dry goods store. Other colors manufactured especially for art work are a little higher in price. Turn a wide hem from the wrong to the right side and fasten it down with fancy stitches. If the blue or brown is used, a deep, rich shade of yellow embroidery silk may be used on it; a figure might be outlined in the corners, and perhaps you have some fringe that could be put around the edge. There are many ways to finish these denim table covers, either with or without lining. The material should be washed before using, to remove the superfluous color.

Carving cloths are useful as well as ornamental, for there is nothing that will so effectually save the white table cloth and at the same time add to its appearance. Whoever does the cutting is very apt to scatter a little off the dish, and if there is a protector, it can be removed and replaced with a clean one with very little trouble. Some very pretty and inexpensive ones are made of heavy linen sheeting finished with hemstitched hems two inches wide all around. Embroider a design of wild roses and leaves in pale pink and green in the corner. This will show the work better than pure white, and if Asiatic embroidery silks are used, will wash beautifully. It will be a waste of time to embroider the center of the cloth, for the dish will cover it.

A tray cover is made of the same linen and is cut square. It may be finished at the edge with scallops, hemstitched hems, or fringe, and a border of ferns worked in three shades of green. Of course many other designs are equally pretty, and those who have an outfit of perforated stamping patterns, need never be at a loss for pretty designs.

And D. D. T. told a group of sympathizing mothers this little incident of home life which seems "very natural" to those who are blessed with little children.

Three times did I pick up my pen and three times did I hear—"Mamma do this, that, or the other."—I did it, and tried once more. Busy little bodies—they have company this afternoon and I must "look alive."

I remember one evening when the older one who is five years now, was just the age of baby Nina, two and a half. It had been a very hot day and about five in the afternoon there stretched across the western horizon one of these black storm clouds with the billowy white crest and accompanying "thunder heads" to the north and south of it.

When it got high enough to cover the sun, she (baby) and I took a walk. As the sun sank nearer the horizon it lighted up the white top of the cloud, and all the foamy thunder heads turned pink. Directly there came a rift in the black cloud, and slanting rays from the sun shot across the dark surface in streaks of silvery light. The child noticed it. She stopped suddenly with, 'Oh! Mamma, it's cracked; Mamma, who broke it?"

I have thought since that lots of our black clouds of borrowed trouble, and some of the real, get "broke" in some way if we only watch for the crack.

Well, I meant to tell you of a queer old needle book, now nearly 100 years old and some of its contents placed there by hands long since unused to such work, but guess I've reached the limits of your patience and my time.

The company's patience is unlimited Dora, so do not hesitate to come again soon and tell us about the "old needle book."

Another group of women were listening eagerly to Primrose, who was explaining to them how to utilize stone jars, by using them in place of the common glass fruit cans, and this is her method:

It is a very easy matter to put up fruit without glass jars in these enlightened times, and the process is so simple and inexpensive, any one may have an abundance of fruit stored in the cellar.

Some housekeepers, however, think they cannot put up fruit except in glass jars, but those who have tried the crocks or small stone jars find them in no wise inferior to glass, as all fruit thusly canned keeps perfectly many months.

To young housekeepers who feel that glass jars are too expensive, I would say carry out the method I give herewith, and use stone jars, the results will prove altogether satisfactory. The great secret of keeping fruit is in having it perfectly air tight. It must be taken directly from the stove the crocks immediately filled and covered with one layer of cotton batting tied on with a pair of strong hands.

Use no sealing wax or brandied paper; the fruit will keep perfectly provided it has received proper cooking and sufficient sugar has been added.

Professor Tyndall has proved that atmospheric germs cannot pass through a layer of cotton, hence the reliability of its use as "all putrefaction is caused by the invisible creatures in the air."

This process ought to meet with more general approval as it combines the keeping of an abundance of fruit in a perfectly safe manner with economy, and is, therefore, "the poor woman's friend."

Never cook fruit in tin vessels but always those porcelain or granite lined. When glass jars are used the covers should be screwed on as tightly as possible, for fruit will shrink after canning, and glass will contract, therefore air will get into the cans, and see to it that the covers are given a tightening every now and then to insure perfect safety from microbes.

While these housekeepers and mothers were talking of the things in which they were interested, Laura Golden and a circle of poetry lovers, were discussing the question asked by Helene Strong—who are our greatest living poets?

Who are our greatest living poets? Helene Strong you have asked a question not easy to answer. Even the critics are not agreed on that point. Perhaps there are no poets at the present time, who can rightfully occupy the places of Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and Holmes. But there are several who barely miss being great, and some of them will surely become worthy to wear the laurels of their illustrious predecessors. This has been called "the twilight of the poets," but it seems to be verging into a new day.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich is placed by some critics at the head. He is a lyrical poet blest with a love of the beautiful. His poetry is true to his ideal, and full of tender feeling. Everybody has read "Babie Bell," one of the sweetest poems in our language.

Others claim the place for Joaquin Miller, who is certainly no ordinary poet. His metrical romances, with their warm, sensuous touch, remind one of Byron.

Maurice Thompson is nature's own poet. His "Songs of Fair Weather" are rightly named. His idea of the true poet might have been written by Emerson:

"He is a poet strong and true,
Who loves wild thyme and honey dew,
Who like a brown bee works and sings,
With morning freshness on his wings,
And a gold burden on his thighs,
The pollen dust of centuries."

Ernest Magaffey is another out of doors singer. Through some of his poems runs a pessimistic and satirical vein, but they bear a lesson to humanity.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is called "America's Queen of Song." In her "Garden of Dreams" she is at her best. There is a note of sadness, not to say morbidness, in almost all she writes.

Louise Imogene Guirney writes in all the varying moods, grave, gay and heroic. I like her best when she sings in a minor key.

Edith M. Thomas is one of the truest interpreters of nature's secrets. Her prose is replete with poetry. It has been said of her that "If she had ever learned the message of humanity in all its fullness she would be our greatest poet; but she strikes only two human chords, the chord of childhood and the chord of mortality."

There are many other poets of less importance; and each one has his admirers.

Nixon Waterman says:

"If only grandest poets sing,
There'd be no simple little rhymes."

However, much we may like and appreciate the "grand songs," there are times when they are not so satisfying as the simple little rhymes that just fit our mood, and so I say long may both the major and minor poets sing their songs of gladness and sorrow, of joy and pain.

So interested were this group that they had not noticed that the afternoon hours had slipped away and that it was quite time to adjourn the meeting which had been so thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Mrs. May Sewall asked to give them this thought for them to consider till the next meeting when she hoped to hear from them, her question was this:

An expert dealer in musical instruments was importuned by an old man, who was on the verge of starvation to buy of him an old violin. The expert saw at once that the instrument was a very valuable one, and bought it for a very trifling sum. It proved, as he expected, to be a genuine "Guarnerius," and its value is not less than $2,500. Now do the visitors of the Cozy Corner think this dealer was an honest man, that he should thus take advantage of the old man's poverty and ignorance?

Mrs. F. P. tells Lily of the Valley that in her opinion neither husband nor wife can be justified in attending social gatherings of any nature, unaccompanied by their "pardner."

Mossback overcomes her dislike of "rushing into print" sufficiently to tell "that poor woman" to paint her bedstead with oil of cedar, and if possible to place branches of cedar on the mattress and springs of the beds.

Mrs. B. gives the following information in regard to papering a room for the benefit of Mrs. C., and others who may be interested:

Mrs. C. make paste of flour with enough cool water to make a batter, then pour in boiling water till it is thoroughly cooked then thin it till it is almost like water and if your wall is smooth and never been whitewashed, the paper will stick. If the wall has been whitewashed sweep it thoroughly and wash it with vinegar. Cut your paper so the figures will match and begin by a window or door casing to get it started straight; get it even at the bottom as the border will hide the unevenness at the top.

The ceiling is more difficult. Have a scaffold to walk on, reaching across the room. Have the paper folded back and forth about a yard in length so none of the paste will get on the right side. Fold it as you put the paste on. One person take hold of the loose end and stick it on the proper place on the ceiling and follow another who lets a fold of the paper out at a time, you following after sticking it fast and rubbing it with a clean cloth till there are no air bubbles on it.

FAIR MRS. GERALD.

THE HEROINE OF A STRONG NOVEL BY MARIA LOUISE POOL.

Hint of Some New Discoveries In the Field of American Archaeology—J. M. Barrie's Book.

Amidst the fervent heats of the summer tide, when the blue of the sky sometimes seems a mockery because it smiles while humanity is suffering, literature, even of the lightest and most playful sort, palls upon the reader, while books of more serious import become a weariness to the flesh. Only the green of the trees and grass which the rush of the frequent showers has preserved, the blossoming of the flowers, the singing of the birds, the ripple of waters, attract the eye and speak of the truths written upon nature's page, which they with hearts attuned to her language may read without effort.

Yet there come days when it is a pleasure to look over new books and see what authors and publishers are doing. Naturally one turns to the novel because it requires less mental effort to obtain enjoyment, and among those which will hold the reader by its strength and intensity is one entitled Mrs. Gerald, by Maria Louise Pool. Novel readers are not strangers to the work of this writer. The Two Salomes are not forgotten by those who read beneath the surface, and understood the real meaning of what was painted there.

There is no question but that uprightness is often the result of environment. Change the latter and it will fall away like a garment which is only loosely fitted. When it is a real part of the soul, when it is interwoven into its very texture, so that there is no possibility of separation, then we have a character like that of Judith Gerold, who never, for one moment, deceived herself as to her duty or as to the way in which her honor lay. From first to

MARIA LOUISE POOL.

last her whole effort was to be true to her higher self.

And yet, Judith as painted by Miss Pool is, by no means, an impossible character. We can feel her strength and her weakness, but the latter never equals the former, though it saves her from appearing a prig.

The story is told with an intensity and a dramatic force that carries one along to the end inevitably, if the first chapter is read. We cannot help liking Lucian, the brave, generous hearted fellow, who declares he will never shoot an animal again except in self-defense, moved to that decision by the look given to him by "one of those creatures when it was dying in defense of its young that I had just killed before its face." Trifling as the incident is, it gives a key to his nature. Equally will the reader be sure to dislike Mr. Gerald who married Judith when she was driven in her trouble to desperation—married her though she told him plainly why she consented to become his wife. The character of Mr. Gerald is portrayed with wonderful skill, the real secret of his strange conduct being hidden from the reader as entirely as it was from his wife until near the end.

The story is an exceedingly strong one, and is perhaps the best work yet done by Miss Pool. She has presented to us in Judith a woman full of human love, of human passion, and yet one to whom a real sin against the soul was impossible.

In the current Bookman is given a little sketch of this author which may interest her readers. She was born in Massachusetts and lived there until she reached womanhood. Her first book was A Vacation in a Buggy. It was made up of a series of letters that were published in the New York Evening Post, but at the request of the Putnams was put later into a book form, and won many friends for its author. Other of her works are Roweny in Boston, Mrs. Keats Bradford, The Two Salomes, Katherine North, Out of Step and Against Human Nature. Most of her stories have a distinctive New England flavor, which is not strange as it was there, and among its people, that the greater part of her life has been passed.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Household Hints last week met with such a warm reception from the cook's friends that she is encouraged to give one or two more, knowing that they are reliable.

If you have oilcloth on the kitchen floor, in the bath-room or elsewhere, do not scrub it but wash it with a flannel cloth and luke-warm water ,or milk and water. After washing it, dip a corner of the cloth in kerosene—the ever useful kerosene—and rub the oilcloth briskly till dry. This will brighten it up and make it look like new.

If your floors are covered with linoleum, clean it with water containing a few drops of turpentine and polish with a cloth dipped in equal parts of oil (olive, cottonseed or peanut) and sharp vinegar. Never use soda as it will destroy the oil and paint used in the manufacture of linoleum.

Your mattings can be thoroughly cleaned by first sweeping and then wiping them with hot, salt water and letting it dry as quickly as possible. Should there be grease spots on it, they may be removed by wetting with alcohol, then rubbing castile or any good soap on. Let it dry, then wash off with weak salt and water.

Mrs. Elsie Derwent, of New York state, sends a recipe for tomato butter which she recommends as being exceedingly good for sauce in the winter.

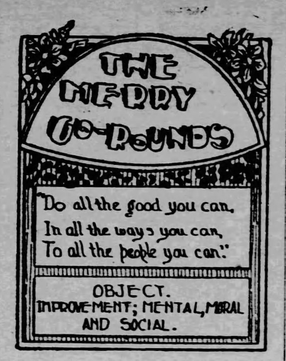
Tomato Butter.

Scald and remove the skins from 10 lbs. of ripe tomatoes, cut them in quarters and remove the seeds. In a porcelain kettle put 2 lbs. of sour apples, pared, cored and quartered add the tomatoes and cook 1 hour over a moderate fire, then add 4 lbs. sugar, 1 tablespoonful ginger and the juice of 2 lemons. Cook slowly till of the consistency of marmalade, taking great care that it does not burn. Put into tumblers and cover when cold.

The same correspondent sends a simple recipe for

Tomato Catsup.

Wash the tomatoes, cut in small pieces and cook till soft. Press through a strainer and to each gallon of pulp add 4 tablespoonfuls of salt; 1 pint of vinegar, 4 tablespoonfuls of ground pepper, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 2 tablespoonfuls mustard, add 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon. Boil slowly for 3 hours, or until thick, then bottle and seal.



Object: "Improvement, Mental, Moral and Social."

Subject for general discussion during August: "Nursing of to-day, compared with nursing twenty years ago."

Every member of the M. G. R. is at liberty to send an opinion on this subject, either to his state president, or to this office.

Two new members, M. G. L. and P. C. Badger, were admitted this morning; another one, Cupid, had to be sent home after a name and address.

Mountain Ranger: Mr. M. C. Kyle, of Clay, is your president.

The old members reporting this morning were: Mountain Ranger, Leona, Addie, Photographer, Regulator, Bonnie Burnie, Villia Knox, New Eng. Girl and Invalid.

P. C. Badger, Wis.:—"I live about two miles south of Waupan, the prison city of Wisconsin, and am a farmer, like others among the noted M. G. R.'s.

"Buddhist, I do not think Christian and church-member necessarily mean the same thing. Though they should, I know of instances where people have joined the church and don't pretend to be Christians.

"Good for you, Carr; I am a protectionist also, but do not see why the United States could not support as large a population as China."

M. G. L., N. Y.:—"I live three miles from Lake Ontario, and six miles north of Mount Albion, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the United States. Many noted people own lots in this natural amphitheatre, among them Sanford Church, J. N. Proctor and George M. Pullman.

"I, like Make Haste, wish to leave my footprints on the sands of time. Give me an educated wife or give me none—not death. I should like to have this subject discussed, 'What is an education, and how to obtain one.'"

Leona, Oregon:—"Golden Rod, I am astonished at you! I would rather see a lady on a wheel than a gentleman. She will sit upright, while he humps over until it makes one's back ache to look at him; and every woman bicyclist does not wear bloomers. Besides being a healthful exercise, cycling is a most enjoyable exercise—and women should have an equal right to its pleasures.

"By all means let the unconverted people sing. I know of cases in our town where young people have become converted because they were allowed to sing, who would never have come into the church in any other way."

Addie, Ind.:—"After reading the M. G. R. column last week, I went to bed, where I soon fell asleep and dreamed that I was in a large hall, filled to the door with young people. Miss Prudence presided, and soon informed us that it was the national convention of M. G. R.'s, and we must each give a few remarks.

"After a while she called upon me, though I was sitting as low as possible in order to be out of sight, and when I reached the platform I could find no words to express my feelings, for whom did I see over in one corner, trying his best to preserve his dignity but Make Haste.

"Poor fellow, what a time he was having to dodge the paper wads thrown at him by both boys and girls.

"Finally I decided to give him a thought also in a paper wad, and this is what I sent: 'Make Haste, change the word 'obey' to 'love' in your laws for a good wife.' Then I awoke."

Bonnie Burnie, Mich.:—"My head is always brimming over with 'little plans' —so little, in fact, that they never amount to much; but as each M. G. R. is known by his nom de plume, would not it be interesting if each one would tell why he selected his special title?

"The day I wrote my first letter to the circle I had learned to play and sing the song, 'Bonnie Little Barnie,' and being very much impressed by it, I jotted my name as Bonnie Barnie."

Bonnie's suggestion is a very good one, and Miss Prudence nopes the M. G. R.'s will act upon it.

Photographer, Kan: "Equality, liberty and protection, with honor to whom honor is due—regardless of sex: these are my principles. M. G. R's. will find answers to C. M. B's questions in the issue of July 23, in the 18th and 19th chapters of Genesis.

Photographer, W. V.: "I am interested in photography, and prefer viewing to studio work; do you like the 'mysteries of the dark room?' Phrenologist, I like to study heads and faces. Buddhist, I believe the words church-member and Christian are not always synonymous. I have known people who do not support the minister or attend service, yet they are church-members; are they Christians? Yes, it is possible to become a Christian and not embrace a creed, yet how many do so?"

"We should organize and pull together if we wish to acomplish any purpose; for 'in union there is strength.'" If we neglect a duty, we are sure to pay the penalty in some way."

Regulator, O.: "I answer Buddhist's question in the negative. A person may be a church member and not a Christian, but he cannot be a Christian unless he is a church member. Note the definition of the word Christian, and then study the life and teaching of Christ, and I think you will decide likewise.

"I cannot agree with Carr in the proposition to tax immigrants. I think the proper requisites for American citizenship, should be good character and education. Taxation would keep many worthy people from our shores, who if allowed to come, would make good and useful citizens.

"If immigration had been taxed in the early history of our country, I am afraid my condition would not have been as favorable as it is, as my paternal great grand-father would have been prevented from coming here in his romantic escape from Scotland."

Tell us the story Regulator, in some future letter.

Villa Knox, Tenn.:—"Allow me to shake hands with Florence as I admire her courage very much.

"Make Haste, I think all women should be educated to do household duties properly, but I do not think they should be obliged to obey their husbands. Bravo, Chrysanthemum, I do not think unconverted people should sing in church choirs either."

Invalid, Iowa:—"I suppose most of the M. G. R's are deeply interested in the coming election. I am, but really do not think the 'Boy candidate' will ever have the opportunity of being called the 'Boy President.'

C. M. B. there were three cities! Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboim destroyed with Sodom.

Lot saved Zoar, by entreating the Lord to allow him to live there, as he was escaping from the doomed country.

The records are found in Genesis, 18: 19-25, and Deut. 29:23.

I congratulate New England Girl on her essay "True Education"—my opinion on the subject is very similar. Oh no Chrysanthemum the up-to-date ladies of to-day, can have no higher ambition than home-keeping.

To be queen of the affections of husband and children, and to train the latter up into good men and women, fit for the heavenly kingdom, is a great and noble work."

Elsa, N. C.:—"Silver Republican, your friend must not be discouraged because his associates treat him coldly. Perhaps the young ladies are testing his sincerity. The surest way for him to win their friendship is to treat them respectfully, letting them understand that he is not over-anxious for their company.

"The only law to debar him from association with them is their personal objection, and I don't believe a Christian will slight him because he is poor, though possibly some Sunday hypocrites will. If we had fewer of the latter class, new converts would not find so many stumbling blocks in their path.

"Make Haste's last letter was excellent; it was full of what the young men seems well supplied with: i. e.: common sense. I would like to shake hands with Shamrock, for I believe she is a noble girl."

All communications for this department should be addressed to The Blade, Toledo, O., "M. G. R."

THE THING THAT MAKES THE BUZZ.

"Buzz! buzz! buzz! buzz! you big bumble bee
Bending down the clover heads—can't you talk to me?
What a funny song you sing—buzz! buzz! buzz!
Should think you'd get your nose all full of dandelion fuzz.
Don't you have a jolly time! honey every day!
Wearing all your pretty clothes when you go to play—
Nicest kind of velvet coat—yellow satin jacket!
Buzz! buzz! buzz! buzz! How do you make that racket?
Now I've got you, bumble bee, under my straw hat!
Buzz! buzz! buzz! buzz! I'll find out how you do that!
Pretty little bumble bee, I won't spoil your jacket—
Oh! oh! oh! oh!"—Here's another kind of racket.
Mamma calls the bumble bee, "Naughty cross old thing!
Didn't little Freddie know all about his sting?"
"See how big it's swelling up! Oh dear! oh dear suz!
Mamma, is the stinger the thing that makes the buzz?" —Selected.

TOM'S PRESCRIPTION.

Which Might Be Taken With Good Effect by Many Grown-Up People.

Margie lay out in the hammock with dancing shadows changing the tints of her hair; and when Tom came whistling by, he wouldn't have known her, lying so still with her face buried in the meshes of hemp, if it had not been for that very shadow-flecked hair. Tom felt sure that nobody had such gold-brown hair as sister Margie.

"Hallo! 'Sleep?" he asked.

No answer.

"'Sleep, Sis?" he called again, and then, as the little pink figure remained motionless, he picked from the tall grass near him one particularly long bit which seemed to have gone to seed bountifully, just for his benefit. Stepping nearer, he bent the green spray, and let it fall dabblingly about her pretty ear. He expected a sleepy movement from her in return, and was startled past bounds when she gave one vicious spring and sat bolt upright facing him with red, tearful eyes.

"By gum!"

That was Tom's strongest expletive, and the occasion seemed to warrant it. Who ever saw sunny Margie with tears on her cheek and gloom on her brow, unless something terrible had happened to bring it about?

"Why, Margie, what is the matter?"

"I wish I was dead, that's what."

"Well, Margie Matthews! If I ever heard anything as wicked as that! You, to say such a thing; you, who have everything in the world to make you happy! Doesn't Papa give you everything you want almost before you want

it? Doesn't Mamma think you the dearest girl in the world, and don't we four boys spoil you to death, you ungrateful child? Haven't you a lovely home, no end of friends, a piano and a horse and, and—everything?"

"Yes-es," from Margie, tearfully.

"Then what else do you want?"

"Nothing. I've got too much now. Oh dear, oh dear! I'm so unhappy!" and down went the pink crown and the gold-brown hair into the hammock again.

"Well, if I ever!" gasped Tom. "You'd better study yourself and see what's at the bottom of all this; there must be something."

"No, there isn't anything," came brokenly from the hammock, "and I have studied myself too much already. I'm sick of it. The more I try to be happy the more I can't. I'm tired of everything! What do you do, Tom, when you get tired of everything?"

Tom would have laughed if Margie had not been so tragic. "Well," he said, presently, "I don't think I ever got tired of everything; I don't have time. If I haven't the cow to milk, there's water to carry up, or cook's in a hurry to have the peas shelled, or the weeds need thinning in the garden, or something, always."

"Always work?" asked Margie, a shade less doleful.

"Well, no, not always, but you may depend on it I don't get tired of the time that isn't work time, for there are dozens of things to do even if you don't count the fish just aching to be caught, down in Mill Creek."

"Tawm," called a voice from the back porch, and now Tom did laugh.

"There's an illustration, Margie. Now I wanted to go for those fish right away—haven't had a fish for a week, but there's Chloe yelling, and I know it's pease or beans or something. She's always in a hurry on Thursdays."

Tom dashed over the low fence, and Margie heard him clattering up the steps to the back porch. "Well, I never thought of that," she said, rising slowly and brushing the little damp curls from her face. "No time to be blue! Why, what an idea! I believe I'll—yes, I will," and in a flash Margie had darted through the little gate and up the steps after Tom. There he sat, a mock-heroic expression on his freckled face, string beans for dear life.

"Please, Tom, let me! I want to awfully."

"Too hot for you, child."

"Why, no it isn't, Tom; it's cool as can be here on the back porch in the shade. Do let me, and you go and see if you can't catch enough fish for breakfast. You know how fond I am of fish."

The mention of fish was too much for Tom, and he jumped up with sudden alacrity, pulled a chair into the shade for Margie, handed pan and basket to her, and was off, only to return again with a bounce, a curious expression about his black eyes. "Margie, dear," he said rather nervously, "I've been thinking. Perhaps you have thought too much about your own feelings. Don't you remember Mamma's old rule: 'To be happy, forget yourself in others'? And Mamma is always as jolly as a lark. Just don't think about yourself at all or how you feel. Then you can't be dismal," and with a little friendly pat on Margie's hand, he leaped down the steps again, and catching up bait-can and fish-pole, was soon out of sight down the road.

Maggie sat stringing beans with flying fingers, the cool breeze from the great elm tree drying the tears on her cheeks.

"What a fool you are, Maggie Mathews," she murmured half audibly. "Of course you can't be happy when you spend the livelong time doing nothing but such things as amuse you. You need work, solid work; and you need to act like a Christian and help other people, instead of letting everybody help you. I wonder they haven't despised you, instead of loving and spoiling you so."

Such an army of ideas as marched under that gold-brown hair in the time it took to string the beans!

It was a very determined little lady who faced Mamma Mathews in the library, half an hour later.

"Mamma, isn't the ninth, flower-mission day?"

"Yes, Maggie."

"And doesn't it mean all sorts of things as well as flowers, for the hospitals, jails and asylums?"

"Yes, we are to send reading matter and delicacies for the sick, beside the flowers on this flower mission day."

"Well, please let me help this time. I never have, you know, mamma. Let me make some blanc-mange and lemon-gelatine, and arrange some of our own fruit and flowers."

"But it is such hot work for you in this—"

"O mamma, don't! You work in hot weather. Why shouldn't I? I do want to awfully."

Mrs. Matthews

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

NEW YORK TURNS OUT TO SEE THE GREAT POPOCRAT.

Sewall Was There Too, but He Said Little.

New York, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur W. Sewall were last night notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of President and Vice President at a meeting in the big Madison Square Garden, which was a notable political event, and remarkable always to the remarkable tour of the Presidential candidate half way across the co[illegible] An army of unnumbered thousands filled the streets for several squares about the building in vain hope of securing admission. In the hall, which was a fiery furnace, Mr. Bryan spoke to twenty thousand ticket holders for nearly two hours. His address which dwelt almost entirely with the financial question, was more argumentative and less eloquent than his historic Chicago speech, which won for him a Presidential nomination, and only in a closing appeal to the citizens of New York did he speak in the strain in which he had captured the Chicago convention.

Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow-Citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform.

It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible energy the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents in the absence of better argument resort to abusive epithets, and that they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invective, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention.

It has been charged by men standing high in these political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the edifice of property, but are the foes of social order and honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motion which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that they are or ever can be equal in possessions, in ability or in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

Income Tax Law.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some, because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown; has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of or right to dissent from such a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behaviour and the people have a right to criticise his official acts.

The Paramount Question.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire past history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed."

When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owning and the money changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It must not be fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, for it is a issue never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympatny or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

It can not be successfully claimed that mono-metallism, or bimetallism or any other system gives absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power, but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallism system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Farmers and Wage Earners.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all.

The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of a dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprises and paralyzes industry. On the other hand the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding, because when prices are steady, or rising, money can not afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates, has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy-holders know that since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank's depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets, and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses. It is necessary to note the increased number of failures due to the fact that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. The business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy. While bonds as a permanent investment stocks of roads, I do not include those who speculate in stocks or use stockholdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts—are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times; salaries in business occupation depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of the salaries.

The professional classes, in the main, receive their support from the producing classes and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth. I have not attempted to describe the effect of a gold standard upon all classes, but each person will be able to apply the principles to his own occupation. It must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come if a system in which the dollar rises in its purchasing power is adopted, it must not be forgotten that a dollar can buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence it will be seen that a great portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in the gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their gains. It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors, if not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in addition thereto has enough to cover its capital and surplus.

Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of the government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic. • • •

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first President down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present value. If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look to the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the opinion should be given. Under the bimetallic system, gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference in the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still; while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option the metals are drawn apart; whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together, approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is therefore interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution, adopted by Congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin. Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government, of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin." It is constantly asserted in this campaign that if we should make a gold dollar, the cheap of reputation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

The Ratio.

There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetallists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ration than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons: First, because a change would produce great injustice, and second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice, because, if effected in the manner usually suggested (an increase in the ratio), it would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money. This contraction, by increasing the value of the dollar, would virtually increase the debts of the world billions of dollars, and would also increase the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result, such a change in the ratio would permanently decrease the annual addition to the supply of gold, because the annual silver product, when coined into dollars twice as large, would make only half as many dollars.

The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio, not because they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts, and they can not afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of their debts.

All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage when converted into coin at the present ratio will not, in my judgment, more than supply our monetary needs.

Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might in the very beginning of the campaign bring you greetings from the people out West and South, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith, rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair, and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism, they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. You can not afford to join the money changers in support of a financial policy, which, they admit, can only increase the purchasing power of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth. I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold, and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the seas—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as partigiin in conception, as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to its people the rights of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

Sewall Notified.

The delivery of Mr. Bryan's speech consumed nearly two hours, and its finish was greeted with hearty applause. The chairman introduced the vice presidential nominee, Arthur Sewall, and Gov Stone presented him with the formal nomination document. Mr. Sewall made much shorter reading a brief speech endorsing the platform and the remarks of Mr. Bryan. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Sewall's address at precisely 10:52, the meeting was declared adjourned.

FABRICATED AND FALSE.

A Card of Protest and of Hope From the Rev. Dr. Talmage.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Sun prints the following card which is self-explanatory:

"To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Most of the many interviews attributed to me on the gold and silver question have no foundation whatever in fact. I have a better way of saying what I think on public affairs than in an interview which may be twisted this way or that. The Lord Almighty alone knows what will be the decision of the ballot box in November, but no one can make me believe that this country, which seems from the foundation of our institution to have been under Divine protection, will be allowed through the unwisdom of its friends to go to ruin. Our best days are yet to come."

"T. DE WITT TALMAGE."

DESCENDED FROM JEFFERSON.

Death of a Prominent Maryland Lady.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Ellen Wayles Harrison, widow of Mr. Wm. Byrd Harrison, of Upper Brandon, Va., died at the residence of Mr. Alex. Brandall in this city. Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of the late Thomas Jefferson Randolph and was the oldest living decendent of Thomas Jefferson.

THURSTON TO STEWART.

Reply to the Strange Epistle of the Latter.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 17.—Senator John M. Thurston handed to the Associated Press for publication the following copy of a letter he mailed to Senator Stewart, of Nevada:

"To Hon. William Stewart, editor of the Silver Knight, Washington, D. C.

"Sir: On return from my recent campaign tour, I find your open letter of August 1, which you so kindly gave to the press of the country before its receipt by me. In your letter you refer to the address delivered by me at the Chautauqua assembly at Madison, Wis., on July 31. You must have known when you penned your letter that I did not make any charge against Hon. William J. Bryan of any kind whatever; that I did nothing except to read portions of an editorial published in the Chicago Chronicle on the 11th of last July. The editorial as read by me is as follows: "There was a time when the owners of the big bonanzas of the far West were glad to occupy by purchase seats in the United States senate, as did Sharon, Stanford, Hearst, Jones, Stewart, until the novelty wore off, and then they deputized attorneys and other employes to take their places and vote for protective tariffs and free silver. Of late years, owing to the encouragement they have received from the Republican party, 'which always does something for silver' when it passes a tariff bill, the proprietors of the big bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of orators, lecturers, and other spokesmen on the road, preaching to the people already limping as a result of bites by the free silver cur, the sovereign remedy of applying the hair of the dog to the wound. Among the many who have thus been employed and carried on the payrolls of the big bonanzas for a number of years is William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. The paid agent and spokesman for the free silver combine has not, since retirement from Congress, had any other visible means of support."

Bryan's Duty.

"I did not directly or indirectly even express an opinion as to the truth or falsity of the charge thus clearly, explicitly, unequivocally and editorially set forth by a great Democratic newspaper, reputable and responsible. I did say, and I still say, that the man posing as the advocate of down-trodden masses of his countrymen, holding a crown of thorns in one hand and the bugaboo, a cross of gold, in the other, owes it a duty to every man, woman and child in this country to say whether that charge, thus publicly and deliberately made, is false or true. Now, my dear Senator, you must have known, and you did know when you indicted your open letter to me, that the charge was not mine—no, not even by adoption; that I had not even expressed an opinion with respect to it, and that I no more than fulfilled my duty as a citizen in insisting that Mr. Bryan should tell the people whether or not the charge made by the Chicago Chronicle was true. One word from Mr. Bryan on the 12th day of last July would have set the public right. One word from him would have accomplished that time would have accomplished the same purpose. The charge thus editorially made by the Chicago Chronicle, while the Chicago convention was still in session, was reproduced in many of the leading journals of the country. It came to the attention of Mr. Bryan's own paper, the Omaha World-Herald, of which he was at the time managing editor, and the only reference ever made to it in that paper was on the 15th of July, when in its editorial column appeared the following:

"In whose pay? The Chicago Chronicle wants Mr. Bryan to explain in whose pay he has been since he dropped out of Congress. Mr. Bryan did not drop out of Congress—he stepped out—but he has been in the employ of the World-Herald, and it is generally conceded that he has fully earned his salary.'

How Much Salary.

"Mr. Thurston, after making the above quotations, says Mr. Bryan was asked, August 1, to make an answer to the Chronicle's charges. But, adds he, Mr. Bryan had nothing to say except that he would answer in due time and manner. Mr. Thurston then makes the statement that the Chicago Post of recent date had said that 'Mr. Bryan's stated salary from the silver mine owners, or the silver league, was $6,000 per annum.' Continuing, the writer quotes from the Philadelphia Ledger of recent issue as follows:

"Those familiar with Mr. Bryan's political career are aware that contributions from silver miners to the expense of his lectures began before his general stumping tour of the country two years ago. The Ledger goes on to say that in his campaign in 1892 for re-election to Congress 'he (Bryan) was materially assisted in the expenses of his campaign by donations from Denver.' Referring to Mr. Bryan's campaign in 1894, when he ran for United States Senator, the Ledger is again quoted: 'During his so-called lecturing tour here is no reason to doubt that salary and expenses were met by those most strongly and personally interested in free coinage. There has never been any denial of the charge that Mr. Bryan was employed at a fixed compensation to preach the gospel of free coinage, and the funds from which his compensation came were in very large degree derived from the mine owners.'"

Charges Should Be Answered.

Mr. Thurston, continuing, says he would be the last man in the world to assail the character of Mr. Bryan, and adds: "It is not just to the American people that charges of this kind should be unanswered. He is the man and the only man who can make definite and conclusive reply." He suggests that Senator Stewart "turn his batteries upon those reputable editors and newspapers making the charges," intimates his surprise at Senator Stewart and his "fellow mine owners" remaining silent and not publicly answering the Chronicles's charges. Senator Thurston mentions Mr. Stewart's statement that contributions for the circulation of silver literature have been paid by the American Bimetallic league, and that "these organizations can account for all money received and the use made of it." The Nebraskan asks that a detailed account of these amounts be made public, which, he says, would prove of much interest.

"I now hope, my dear sir," Senator Thurston concludes, "that you will frankly acknowledge the undue haste and stupidity with which you have misrepresented me in this matter, and I sincerely trust that you will immediately transfer to the Chicago Chronicle the honor of an opportunity to substantiate its editorial."

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Republican Committee to Put Him On the Stump This Month.

Indianapolis, Aug. 15.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison will be at the disposal of the Republican state committee during this campaign, and the committee will attend to arranging dates for his speeches. Practically so much information is conveyed in a letter written by the general to his old friend, Daniel Ransdell.

Mr. Ransdell announced that the general had written him that his understanding was that the committee would want his services about the beginning of September, but Capt. Ransdell added that he personally had been informed that Gen. Harrison would be wanted during the latter part of this month.

"Does the general say in his letter that he will make speeches throughout the state?" Mr. Ransdell was asked.

"Oh, yes; he will take part in the campaign," was the reply.

A BOOM OWN.

Wonderful Growth of a Town In Arkansas.

Mena, Ark., Aug. 17.—It has been many years since there has been anything in the West to compare with the rapid development that has been witnessed during the past thirty days in this new town. Four weeks ago there was not a house or inhabitant at Mena. To-day, on the commencement of a second month, there are over 3,000 people, seventy business houses completed and under construction, two sawmills, one planing mill and five lumber yards, besides dozens of homes. Mena has a wide area of country about it never before tapped by a railroad and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road whose advent has just recently been made here, will make the town a division point.

GREAT CLOUDBURST,

And Thirty Lives Went Out In the Flood.

Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—A great rain storm burst over this city and vicinity this morning at 8 o'clock, deluging territory of several miles in area, swelling streams into torrents, sweeping away bridges and buildings and sending a score or more of lives into eternity. The storm came from the southwest, and great banks of dark, angry clouds hovered over Pittsburg and surrounding country, turning dawn into darkness and striking terror to the hearts of the inhabitants. Suddenly the clouds burst asunder and the rain fell in sheets.

The greatest damage is reported from the Pine Creek valley, a few miles north of this city, but definite reports of the loss of life and property are coming in slowly. First reports placed the number of lives lost at six, but it is now believed that no less than 30 persons have perished in the flood. Pine creek has overflown its banks, and from the little hamlet of DeHaven, in the Wildwood oil fields, the greatest damage is reported. At noon, information was received at the coroner's office that six lives were lost at DeHaven, but no names could be learned. From other sources come reports of fatalities along Pine creek, but confirmation of these is difficult. DeHaven is an oil town of several hundred inhabitants. The bridge across Pine creek at this point was carried away by the flood and the creek was soon filled with oil tanks, houses, barns and other drift, which indicated a heavy total of loss to the neighborhood. The creek flows through Etna, another suburb, and at this point Main street was flooded to a depth of six feet. Residents all along the banks of the creek were forced to flee from their homes to the hillsides for safety.

The total rainfall up to 12 o'clock amounted to 2.24 inches. In one hour the gauge at the weather bureau showed that the precipitation had amounted to 1.80 inches, which is not unusual for this year. The heavy rains seemed to keep well north of Pittsburg. At the Leavis Island dam, the nearest station to Pittsburg, at 12 o'clock, but 80 inches of rain had fallen. There must have been three or four inches of rain at DeHaven, while it lasted, to cause so much damage. As a result of the heavy rains there will be a rapid rise in the rivers, and to give the people timely warning, the weather bureau have arranged to receive 3 p. m. reports from all the weather stations.

The storm in Pittsburg and Allegheny was one of the most severe of the year. The rainfall was very great over two inches falling during the forenoon. Great damage was done by the water in various parts of the city. Streets were scattered with mud and debris, car lines were tied up and their tracks blockaded and houses were flooded and rendered unsafe.

WATSON TALKS BITTERLY.

Pop Candidate Thinks He is the Only Savior.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Journal prints a two-column statement signed by Thomas Watson in which the Populist candidate for Vice President airs his views on the campaign situation. Declaring Populism as the only means for saving the country, gives Bryan faint praise as the standard bearer and makes a bitter attack of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, Arthur Sewall. Mr. Watson also has a very elevated idea of his own importance as will be seen by the following verbatim extract from the statement. He says:

"Use forceful the logic of the St. Louis policy that as fast as the rank and file of our party can make itself heard and felt, the Democratic fusion plan (whose secret motto is, 'Death to Populism") is shoved aside.

"As a mater of fact, the great 'fusion' movement has thus far carried but four states, while straight Populism has carried 13 and is fighting its opponents to a standstill in the others.

"If the rank and file can be heard from in all the conventions, we are in no doubt as to results.

"And the rank and file will probably be heard from.

"Gorman, the gold bug and protectionist is controlling Bryan's free silver campaign, and Sewall, the typical Eastern plutocrat, is Bryan's running mate. What does this argue? That if Sewall remains on the ticket and Gorman continues to pull the campaign wire the whole country will see clearly enough that Mr. Pendleton, of Georgia, was right when he said that he was going to support the Chicago ticket for the reason that no free silver law would be passed.

"Another feature of the campaign, which becomes every day more pronounced, is that Mr. Watson, and not Mr. Sewall, is the choice of the Southern Democrats.

"His table is piled with their letters and telegrams. The people crowded by thousands to his Atlanta meeting and cheered his address. On the streets and in the hotels and on the cars nine out of every ten openly declare their preference for the Georgian. Not only has every Western and Southern Populist paper declared for Watson as against Sewall, but dozens of Democratic papers have done the same. • • •

FOR THE CUBANS.

United States Revenue Officers Stop the Filibuster.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 17.—The tug Three Friends left port early Saturday morning with a schooner in tow. The tug was coaled and provisioned for a long trip and had aboard eight large surf boats. Going down the river the tug was seized by the revenue cutter Boutwell and Captain Broward, the master, one of the owners, was brought back to the city. The tug is held pending instructions from Washington, though not a gun or pound of ammunition was found aboard.

A hundred Cubans prepared to leave Tampa last night for this place or Fernandina with the intention of joining the Three Friends' expedition. The extra vigilance exercised on the part of the administration in watching the alleged filibusterers is said to be due to a desire to hold the United States free from any charge of assisting Cuban insurgents, thus invalidating any claim Spain may make for indemnity.

The seizure of the Three Friends by the United States authorities has upset the plans of the Cubans here entirely, and they are now awaiting developments. Yesterday afternoon a special train was to leave here with 70 Cubans under command of Augusto Aerno. They were to meet the Three Friends somewhere between Jacksonville and Fernandina, but advices from Jacksonville detained them here. Everything was ready for them to leave to-day, but as the Three Friends is still held, they will remain here until she is released.

HAROLD SEWALL SPEAKS.

Takes the Stump In Maine for the Republican Ticket.

Foxcroft, Me., Aug. 15.—Harold M. Sewall, the son of the vice presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket, was the orator at a rally in this town yesterday afternoon when the Republican campaign in this county was opened. Mr. Sewall was met at the train by a band and an escort committee of citizens, and previous to his speech two flags bearing the names of the Republican candidates were flung to the breeze for the first time. The speech of the day was delivered in the open air, on a stand constructed in the town square. In a vigorous way the speaker called the attention of his hearers to the history of the past four years under Democratic rule, and pictured the worst conditions, which he said would result from the policy outlined at Chicago. Through his speech Mr. Sewall was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers.

HE IS NOW A JESUIT.

Son of Gen. W. T. Sherman Takes His Final Vows in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17.—During the 6 o'clock mass at SS. Peter and Paul's church in the presence of a large congregation, Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, made his final vows of purity, chastity and obedience and was forever joined to the Jesuit order, which he entered in Maryland in 1878. The day was the feast of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, in honor of which the altars in the edifice were handsomely decorated and were resplendent with numerous lights.

Good morning. Have you read Thos. Slater's offer for men on page 4?

FOREIGN NEWS.

NANSEN RETURNING.

Explorations and Adventures of His Party.

Malmo, Sweden, Aug. 14.—The newspaper Dagensnyheter has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Schotthansen, from the island of Vardoe. These communications state that they abandoned the Fram in the autumn and resorted to the ice. The steamer Windward, carrying supplies to the Jackson-Warmsworth expedition, picked them up near Franz Josefland. They expected that the Fram would eventually drift to the east coast of Greenland.

Dr. Nansen failed to reach the North Pole, but he touched a point four degress nearer than any other explorer has done.

Dr. Nansen left the Fram on March 13, 1895, in 18 degrees north latitude. He traversed the Polar sea to a point 86 degrees 14 minutes north latitude, situated north of New Siberia Islands.

NANSEN.

No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude or thence to Franz Josefland, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear's flesh and whale blubber.

Dr. Nansen and his companion are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardoe or Bergen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons aboard when Nansen left her.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian scientist, now 38 years of age, sailed from Christiana on June 24, 1893, on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions and with the intention of reaching the North Pole if possible. He embarked on board the three-masted schooner, the Fram, which was was provided with a 160 horse power steam engine. She was of 800 tons and her sides were so constructed as to force all ice meeting the vessel to pass under it, thus preventing all pinching and screwing. The Fram was launched at Laurwik, near Christiana, on October 24, 1892, and the Norwegian parliament gave Dr. Nansen about $52,000 in aid of his expedition. Additional funds were forthcoming by private subscription, including one of over $5,000 from King Oscar.

The Fram was in every way admirably equipped and had a crew of twelve men.

Dr. Nansen's plan was to make for the New Siberian Islands, and thence sail directly north until the Fram should be imbedded in the ice. She then proposed to drift along with the ice, following the west coast of any land that might be met.

Dr. Nansen says:

"The Fram left Juger Strait August 4, 1893, and had a force our way through much ice along the Siberian coast. On September 15 we were off the mouth of the Olenek River. We passed the new Siberian Islands September 22. We made fast to a floe in latitude 78 degrees north and longitude 133 degrees and 33 minutes east. We then allowed the ship to be closed in by the ice.

"As anticipated, we were gradually drifted north and northwestward during the autumn and winter from the constantly exposed and violent pressures, but the Fram surpassed our expectations, being superior to any strain.

"The sea was up to 90 fathoms deep south of 79 degrees north, where the depth suddenly increased and was from 1,400 to 1,500 fathoms north of latitude. This will necessarily upset all previous theories based upon the polar basin. The sea bottom was remarkably devoid of organic matter.

"On October 22 we passed 88 degrees north. On Christmas eve, 1894, latitude 82 north, was reached, and a few days later 83 degrees, 24 minutes, the farthest north latitude previously reached by man.

"On January 4 and 5 the Fram was exposed to the most violent pressures we experienced. She was there firmly frozen in ice for more than thirty feet of measured thickness. This floe was overridden by great ice masses which were pressed against the port side with irresistible force and threatened to bury, if not to crush her. The necessary provision with the canvass kayaks and other equipments had been placed in safety upon the ice, every man was ready to leave the ship if necessary, and was prepared to continue with the drift, living on the floe. But the Fram proved even stronger than our trust in her. When the pressure rose to the highest and the ice was piled up high above the bulwarks she was broken loose and slowly lifted out of her bed, but not the slighest sign of a split was to be discovered anywhere in her. After that experience, I consider the Fram almost equal to anything in the way of pressure. Afterwards we experienced nothing more of the kind, but our drift was rapidly continued north and northwestward.

"On March 3 we reached 84 degrees, 4 minutes north. Johansen and I left the Fram on March 14, 1895, at 83 degrees, 59 minutes north, and 102 degrees, 27 minutes east. Our purpose was to explore the sea to the north and reach the highest latitude possible and then to go to Spitzbergen, via Franz Josefland, where we felt certain to find a ship. We had 26 dogs, two sleds and two kayaks for possible open water. The dog food was calculated for 30 days and our provisions for 100 days. We found the ice in the beginning tolerably good traveling, and so made good distances and the ice did not appear drifting much. On March 22 we were at 85 degrees, 10 minutes north. Although the dogs were less enduring than we hoped, still they were tolerably good. The ice now became rougher and the drift contrary. On March 25 we had only reached 85 degrees, 19 minutes north, and on March 29, 85 degrees, 55 minutes.

"On April [illegible] we were at 85 degrees 50 minutes north constantly hoping to meet smoother ice. On April 4, we reached 86 degrees 3 minutes north, but the ice became rougher until on April 7, it got so bad that I considered it unwise to continue our search in a northerly direction.

"We were then at 86 degrees 14 minutes north. We then made an excursion on ski further northward in order to examine as to the possibility of a further advance. We saw no sign of land in any direction. In fact the floe of ice seemed to move so freely before the wind that there could not have been anything in the way of land to stop it for a long distance off. We were now drifting rapidly northward.

"On April 8 we began our march toward Franz Josefland. On April 12 our watches ran down, owing to the unusual length of the day's march. After that date, we were uncertain as to our longitude but hoped that our dead reckoning was fairly correct. As we came south we met many cracks which greatly retarded our progress. The provisions were rapidly decreasing. The dogs were killed one after another to feed the rest.

"In June the cracks became very bad and the snow was in exceedingly bad condition for traveling. The dogs and the ski and sled runners broke through the superficial crust and sank deep in the wet snow. Only a few dogs were now left and progress was next to impossible, but unfortunately we had no line of retreat. The dogs' rations as well as our own were reduced to a minimum and we made the best way we could ahead. We expected daily to find land in sight, but we looked in vain. On May 31 we were in 82 degrees 21 minutes north and on June 4, in 82 degrees 18 minutes north, but on June 15 we had been drifted to the northwest to 82 degrees 26 minutes north. No land was to be seen although according to Payers map we had expected to meet with Petermann land at 83 degrees north. These discrepancies became more and more puzzling as time went on.

"On June 22 we had at last shot a seal and as the snow became constantly worse we determined to wait. We had now a supply of seal meat until it melted away. We also shot three bears. We had only two dogs left which were now well fed upon meat.

"On July 22 we continued our journey over tolerably good snow. On July 24, when about 82 degrees north, we sighted land once and at last, but the ice was everywhere broken into small floes, the water between being filled with crushed ice in which the use of the kayaks was impossible. We therefore had to make our way by balancing from one ice piece to another and we did not reach land until Aug. 6, at 81.38 north and about 63 degrees east longitude.

"This proved to be entirely ice capped islands. In kayaks we made our way eastward in open water along these islands and on Aug. 12 we discovered land extending from southeast to northwest. The country became more and more puzzling and I could find no agreement with Payer's map. I then thought we were now traveling straight across Wilzekland and Dove glacier without seeing any land near us.

"On Aug. 26 we reached a spot in 81.18 N. and 56 E., evidently well suited to wintering and as it was now too late for the voyage to Spitsbergen I considered it wisest to stop and prepare for winter. We shot bears and walruses and built the hut of stones, earth and moss, making the roof of walrus hide tied down with rope and covered with snow.

"On May 19 we were at last ready to start. We came to open water on May 23 in 81.05 north but were retarded by storms until June 3. A little south of 81 degrees we found land extending westward and open water which reached west northwest along its north coast. But we preferred to travel southward over the ice through a broad sound.

"We came on June 12 to the south side of the island and found

WASHINGTON

AWARDING CONTRACTS.

Silver Agitation May Retard Government Improvement Operations.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Though the secretary of war has not yet attempted to award any of the continuing contracts for river and harbor improvements recently ordered by Congress, it is already apparent that much opposition will be met on account of the silver agitation, when bids for the work are solicited. These contracts embrace many millions of dollars' worth of work, and nearly every contract of any magnitude will extend over a period of several years. The contractors who have consulted with the engineer officers of the war department about the work contemplated have shown a great reluctance to bid on the long time contracts for the reason that they cannot foretell the result of the financial agitation. If free silver should be adopted, they say, the government would not be required to pay them in any other coin, and if they should make a bid on a big contract on the basis of the present standard and should be paid a year or two hence on a free silver basis they would lose 50 per cent on the work. They cannot well expect the government in awarding this work to agree to pay for it in gold, but unless they are reasonably certain that it will be paid for in gold or its equivalent they are not likely to bid on the work, or if they bid they will name a price far in excess of the price they would name if they were sure of the payment on the present financial basis. It is not likely that any of the large contracts authorized by the river and harbor bill will be awarded before November, but it is certain that if any are to be awarded while the silver question is in doubt the government will experience great difficulty in getting bidders.

TELEGRAPHING FOR SHIPS.

New Invention by a Danish Electrician.

Washington, Aug. 12.—A description of a new electric telegraph has been forwarded to the department of state by Mr. Robert Kirk, consul at Copenhagen. The apparatus which is described in a Danish newspaper was constructed by a young boatswain in the Danish navy and makes it possible to communicate with a ship at a certain anchor ground without any direct line from land. An electric battery is placed on the shore with one pole connect with water or moist earth while the current from the other pole through a telegraph key and revolution interrupted is conducted to a cable which is laid out to the anchor ground and placed around the latter in a coil with a diameter of 1,000-1,200 feet. On board the ship which is situated at anchor ground or a short distance outside the coil, there is a small solenoid with which a telephone is connected. When a message is sent from the land a bell sounds on the ship and the communication is sent by the telegraph key through the telephone instrument. The signals may be based on the Morse alphabet. The apparatus may also be so constructed that an answer can be sent from the ship. The inventor thinks he will succeed in making it possible to speak through the instrument as in the case of the common telephones. Vessels at sea, it is said will be able to telegraph to each other when each has a solenoid on board. The distance at which they will be able to do so will depend on the length of wire and strength of the electric batteries.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Health Authorities Are Unable to Check the Plague.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—"Increase of cholera in Egypt" is the principal feature of a report received from the land of the Pharaohs by Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service.

"Notwithstanding the measures taken by Dr. Rogers Pasha," says the report, "the proportions of the cholera outbreak show the disease has got beyond the control of the sanitary authorities. It is no reflection upon Rogers Pasha or the members of the staff who are assisting him to suggest that the cholera has got out of hand. For nine months they have fought with an energy that need for them recognition in all quarters of the country. So long as the infected areas were comparatively small the efforts of the limited staff of European doctors at the disposal of Rogers Pasha were sufficient to stamp it out in place after place. Now, however, the dimensions of the outbreak forbid the possibility of any successful attempt to stamp out the disease.

"To show the futility of any hope of arresting its course at present, during the week before last fresh outbreaks occurred in sixty-nine different places, and last week in eighty-seven. During the seven days up to August 1, 1,200 deaths were reported, and in the following six days 1,700 deaths. Over 8,000 deaths have already occurred from the present outbreak, and these figures will be largely increased before the disease runs its course."

HE BUILT THE DOME.

Architect George Miller Leaves Behind a Monument to His Skill.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The builder of the Capitol dome is dead. He has left behind one of the most conspicuous monuments of this continent, and an example of architectural skill famous the world over. This man, notwithstanding his achievement, was little known. His name was George H. Miller. He entered the office of the architect of the Capitol in 1852, and continued there until his death yesterday. He was a native of Baltimore. As first assistant to the architect of the Capitol, Mr. Miller had charge of much important and responsible work. He built the great white dome that surmounts and completes the vast building, and in doing so took a deep personal interest and continuous risk in his work. He superintended placing the colossal bronze figure of Liberty on the dome, and was the last man down, retreating step by step as each board of the scaffolding was removed.

THE JULY DEFICIT.

$10,295,000 Shown Between Expenditures and Receipts.

Washington, Aug. 13.—With one-third of August passed, the Treasury situation does not show that improvement which was reasonably hoped for at the beginning of the month. The receipts foot up $9,360,000 and the expenditures $19,655,000, leaving the deficit, so far, at $10,655,000. It is probable that this deficit will be lessened somewhat before the end of August.

The gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $107,104,261—a decrease since August 4, when the reserve reached its recent maximum, of $3,670,000. Since July 23 the legal tender notes held by the Treasury, which were paid out for the gold paid in, and which are redeemable in gold on presentation, have decreased from $87,890,000 to $69,250,000.

Since July 1 the Treasury has redeemed in gold $21,000,000 of legal tender notes presented for redemption.

RULE FOR PENSION SURGEONS.

Full Board of Examiners Must Sit On Each Case Presented.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The practice of the boards of examining surgeons of the pension bureau has been materially changed by the ruling made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds. The new rules, which take effect October 1, and which will not disturb cases heretofore adjudicated, provide that all board members hereafter must participate in examinations of claimants and no certificates of a board failing to show this fact, save on special consent of the claimant, will be accepted. In case a full board is not present, applicants may refuse to be examined. In an amputation case Assistant Secretary Reynolds also has laid down the rule that the middle of the humerus is the farthest point from the shoulder that will prevent the use of an artificial arm.

INDIAN RAIDERS.

Troops Are Giving Them a Lively Chase.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The war department has received dispatches from Gen. Wheaton, commanding the department of Colorado, detailing the movements of troops in pursuit of the Indian raiders from Mexico. It is believed the Indians have gone north and such a disposition of troops have been made, it is believed, as will intercept them if they attempt to cross into Mexico. The Indians are on foot, and are pursued by mounted troops. It is stated in the dispatch that the Mexican authorities will establish a garrison at Nogales for the purpose of preventing future Indian raids.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SILVER COINAGE.

Total Figures of the World for the Year 1895.

Washington, Aug. 18.—From official information received by the Treasury Department from 21 countries, the coinage of silver during the calendar year 1895, amounted in the aggregate to $113,672,200. Of this sum $13,003,200 was recoinage; deducting this sum from the total coinage, gives the coinage of silver from new bullion in 1895, as $100,069,000. The country coining the largest amount of silver in 1895 was Mexico, with a coinage of $24,832,350, followed closely by Japan with a coinage of $23,883,500; next comes China, with $23,273,340; Spain, $7,969,500; Great Britain, $5,821,515; United States, $5,698,000; Austria-Hungary, $5,299,000; Peru, $4,073,000; Russia, $3,554,000; Ecuador, $2,500,000; Germany, $1,826,000.

The silver coinage executed by Great Britain during the year for her colonies was:

For Canada, $1,158,630; for Hong Kong, $2,200,000; for Straits settlements, $450,509; a total of $3,808,130.

France coined for Indo-China, $6,092,000 in silver and for Morocco, $354,500.

During the year 1895 the United States recoined the largest amount of silver, viz: $4,850,000, followed by Austria-Hungary with a recoinage of [illegible] $2,160,000; Germany, $1,826,000; Russia, $642,500; In[illegible].

From January 1 to August 1, 1895, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints of the United States was $8,652,813, while the coinage of silver dollars from 1792 to 1873 aggregated $8,031,238 only.

The world's product of silver during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been $226,000,000. The amount of new bullion used in the coinage so far as known was $100,069,000, and from reports received from 12 countries, the amount used in the industrial arts was $42,000,000, while the exports to the East amounted to $37,500,000; making the total disposition of the world's silver product for 1895, so far as known $179,569,000, which would leave $46,430,000 for coin and use in the arts by the countries from which no reports have been received.

SPAIN AFTER CASH.

Will Present a Heavy Bill to Uncle Sam.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Spain is preparing to present a heavy bill for damages against the United States on account of the operations of Cuban filibustering expeditions. Calderon Carlisle, the legal adviser of the Spanish legation, has just submitted to Minister De Lome, by his direction, a voluminous report on "the legal aspect of hostilities committed by vessels specially equipped in whole or in part within the United States for warlike uses, and by military expeditions and enterprises carried on from the territory of the United States, against the Spanish dominion in Cuba during the present insurrection."

In his report, after reviewing the proclamations of the President and the acts of Congress tending to illustrate the position of the United States in regard to neutrality, Mr. Carlisle devotes considerable space to a discussion of the attitude of the United States toward Great Britain during the civil war and the proceedings of the Geneva tribunal, as showing that convention made by the government when it is interested in the maintenance of neutrality by other powers. He reviews the attitude of Spain toward the United States during the rebellion and shows how its acts were held up to Great Britain at Geneva as contrasting with the unfriendly acts of the latter power.

Reviews the Present Rebellion.

The experience of the United States during previous insurrections in Cuba is touched upon, and then Mr. Carlisle reviews at length the events of the present insurrection. He shows that the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States is regularly organized; that it has active agents in various parts of the United States; that it is in communication with the insurgents in the field in Cuba; that it has acquired the ownership or control of various vessels; that it has purchased large quantities of arms and ammunition and has successfully sent off a number of military expeditions and enterprises from the territory of the United States.

Mr. Carlisle briefly reviews all of the expeditions known to have left the United States, and calls attention to the many cases in which no proceedings have been taken against the vessels, and also to cases in which such legal proceedings as were taken have not resulted in the confiscation of the vessels or the punishment of the filibusters.

That Bill of Spain's.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—Epoca semi-officially denies that Spain is preparing a bill of damages against the United States.

SAMOA.

Malieton's Throne is Very Insecure and He is Dependent.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Samoa is sinking back into barbarism. The loudly vaunted protectorate of the three civilized nations is a burlesque and a shame to the parties thereto. King Malieton is sitting on a throne of paper, and has to be supported by relatives who take in washing.

This is a doleful picture painted by Consul General James H. Mulligan. In a report to the State Department he brands the control of Samoa by the United States, Great Britain and Germany as a dismal, disgraceful failure.

Law and order reign about Apia within the small radius that can be reached by the guns of the war ships in the harbor. Beyond that narrow range the land and the people are returning to their wild state. King Malieton is a puppet. He cannot enforce his decrees beyond the limits of the straggling village in which he lives. The natives gain at his authority and defy his officers. The followers of the rebel Tamasese are camped a few miles from Apia, and there is no power to disturb them.

Malieton's Power Merely Nominal.

Malieton is supposed to get a salary of $150 a month, but it shrinks to half that sum before it leaves the hands of the European treasurer who doles it out to him. He lives in a house donated by Uncle Sam, in recognition of the work of the Samoans in rescuing sailors from the great storm of 1889, but he has no guards or other evidence of royal rank. His power is merely nominal.

There is no immigration. No land is being brought under cultivation. Capital is shy and enterprise lags. The triple-headed government rests on the fair isle of the south seas like an incubus. The whites in Apia are stripping the natives of their little all. The foreigners are robbing the Samoans of the products of the fertile soil and manage to exist by trading with passing vessels. There are taxes on imports and exports alike to raise funds for the support of the complicated machinery of the government.

Consul Mulligan sees and exposes the farce of this comic opera kingdom. He holds it up to ridicule. He shows how the fair isles of the south sea are robbed to provide fat salaries for a few foreigners. He notes how the natives are retrograding, and he satirizes this system. He urges prompt action to rescue the Samoans from a return to barbarism.

"The present status," he says, "is an injustice to the people of the United States and a grave wrong to those of Samoa. A recognized and reigning king is dependent for his support on the voluntary contributions—the charity in fact—of that portion of his family or tribe who adheres to him, while foreign officers of his government enjoy salaries from his revenues far in excess of the value of services performed. When a pittance of his nominal salary, long in arrears, is doled out to him it comes through the hands of a foreign official, who exercises his pleasure to pay or withhold. His lawful wife is in no sense queen, nor more entitled to consideration than the half-clad women who file back and forth along the The government is practically in the hands of three consuls representing the interested powers. Nothing can be done until all three have been consulted and beaches.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

How California Prunes Were Introduced In France.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The French people, who have for so long imposed upon a credulous American public by shipping back to them as the finest of French products Maine herring and Southern cotton seed oil in the shape of sardines and olive oil, are now suffering from a counter imposition which is brought to light by United States Consul Germain at Zurich. In the course of a report to the state department on the subject of American dried fruits in Switzerland he speaks of the success that has attended the introduction in France last season of California prunes and then following out the prospect thus opened up, he says that the French receivers are arranging to have all such fruit packed in cases similiar to those used in France and bearing French marks, so that the goods may be sold to the retailer as French fruit.

SENATOR GRAY

Will Support a Third Ticket or Else McKinley.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Senator Geo. Gray, of Delaware, a prominent administration Democrat, who attended the Chicago convention with Hill and Whitney, has bolted Bryan and Sewall. A letter was received here to-day from Senator Gray in which he says he will support a third ticket if put up; or if no third ticket is nominated he will support McKinley and Hobart. He will issue a statements to the Delaware Democrats in a few days.

Italian Citizens Lynched.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Baron Fava, the Italian minister, ha da long interview with Acting Secretary Rockhill to-day regarding the lynching of Italians at New Orleans. The baron supplemented his note sent some days ago and urged speedy steps be taken to secure the punishment of the lynchers and that redress be made to the families of the men killed. He presented a memoranda of a report he had received from the Italian consul at New Orleans stating that the men lynched were Italian citizens. It is understood that the consul has furnished the Louisiana state authorities the same information.

HIS OLD COMRADES.

Famous Ohio Regiment's Survivors Call Upon McKinley.

Canton, O., Aug. 14.—The survivors of the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who have been holding their annual reunion at Massilion, arrived in Canton yesterday afternoon to greet Comrade McKinley, bringing their wives and children with them. Mrs. Major McKinley Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, of Massilion, accompanied them. The visitors altogether numbered nearly 400. They awaited the appearance of Gov. McKinley on the front porch of his residence, and when he stepped out three cheers were given with a hearty will. Col. William Monohan, of Youngstown, then came forward and made a striking address. When Gov. McKinley started to respond, the cheering was renewed. His address was a very touching one, dealing, not with politics, but with the deeds of soldiers, reflections upon the great numbers who have passed away and the duties of those who remain. In this connection these two sentences are noteworthy:

"At every recurring meeting you have and every roll call that is had discloses that one and another of your members who met with you the preceding year is not present to answer when his name is called; every year reminds us that death is marching through our ranks. The survivors of the war number now less than a million, and yet there were enrolled 2,800,000 men, who were willing to dedicate their lives to the country."

"What we want to do now is to take care of the future. You can not upbraid yourselves for any lack of patriotism in the past. The future is now our trust and in our keeping, and let us see to it that the government which was preserved through your valor and sacrifice and the millions of your comrades shall be preserved forever. (Tremendous applause.) Pressed not only to the present, but to those who are to come hereafter."

MRS. BEECHER RECOVERING.

Aged Widow of the Great Preacher Was Prostrated by Heat.

New York, Aug. 17.—The many friends of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher will be glad to know that she is recovering from the illness caused by the oppressive heat in the early part of the week and is now on the road to recovery. Mrs. Beecher will be 84 years old Wednesday, Aug. 26, and has enjoyed good health except on rare occasions. Indeed, the ease and grace with which she holds her years have been a source of no little admiration on the part of those much younger than the widow of the distinguished pastor of Plymouth church. Sunday morning last week she started, as is her custom when in town, for church. She was almost overcome by the heat and was obliged to remain in the house for the rest of the day. Monday she had improved to such an extent that she concluded to go shopping, but the effort proved too much for her and she was again prostrated. For a time serious results were feared. Dr. W. E. Searle, the family physician, who ministered to Mr. Beecher in his last illness, has been in attendance, and it is now thought that the patient, with proper rest, will be restored in a few days to her usual vigor. The symptoms of Mrs. Beecher's illness were a high temperature and an extreme weakness, which was quite depressing.

SOUTH DAKOTA FUSION.

Democrats Will Not Put Up a State Ticket.

Mitchell, S. D., Aug. 18.—The Democratice state central committee was in session here last night. The object was to determine whether a state convention would be held to put up a state ticket. Senator Pettigrew and Senator Kyle were present and assisted in the fusion deal. It was long past midnight when the arrangements were completed. It was decided unanimously to endorse the Populist state ticket and the nominees of the Chicago convention, Bryan and Sewall. The Democrats get nothing out of the deal. Sewall and Watson will both receive the support of Populists and Democrats in counties where either is the strongest. The fusionists expect to carry the entire state, but are not altogether sanguine of success.

G. A. R. REUNION.

Preparations for the Great Encampment at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 18.—But two weeks remain for the preliminary work for the thirtieth annual encampment of the G. A. R. and the local arrangements are almost completed. Letters thus for received warrant the estimate that not less than 30,000 veterans will be in line on the day of the big parade. Already nearly two hundred reunions of various army organizations have been booked to be held during encampment week.

Free Coinage of Coal.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15.—At a meeting of representatives of nearly all the large coal mines in entucky, held in this city, a formal call was issued for a national convention of Coal mine operators, the demand that the government place them on an equal footing with the silver mine owners of the West, by issuing legal tender $2 certificates for each load of coal dumped on the government. It was adopted unanimously by the meeting, at which about twenty-five of the largest operators in the state were present. The call shows the real that 90 per cent of their miners will vote for McKinley.

GAIL HAMILTON.

Death of a Famous Contemporary Writer.

Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 18.—Miss Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton"), the famous authoress, died last night at her beautiful home, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Miss Dodge was stricken while at breakfast Sunday, and immediately became unconscious. Medical aid was summoned, and Miss Dodge removed to her bed, but she never regained consciousness. Too much work on her book, "The Valley of Death," during the hot weather, broke her strength. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, writer, biographer and controversialist, widely known under the pen name of Gail Hamilton, was a native of the town in which she died, having been born in 1839.

Since the illness which came so suddenly in the Blaine mansion in Washington,, Miss Dodge has lived very quietly at her old home in Hamilton, Mass.

At the age of ten years she went to Dr. Clark's private school in Cambridge. She was graduated from Ipswich academy at the age of 20. In 1851 she went to Hartford as assistant in the Hartford high school. She refused to take the customary examination, but was given the position without doing so. She was also instructor in physical science in this school for several years, and was subsequently governess in the family of Gamaliel Bailey, of Washington, D. C., the editor of the National Era, to which paper she became a contributor.

In 1865 she was one of the editors of Our Young Folks, a magazine for children, published in Boston. From 1870

GAIL HAMILTON WHEN A TEACHER. (Taken from what is said to be the only photograph of Miss Dodge extant.)

until a little over a year ago she had lived most of the time with her cousin, Mrs. James G. Blaine, in Washington. In course of this daily contact with the Blaine family Miss Dodge was led into a very close friendship with Mr. Blaine, and at the death of the latter, she became his literary executor, being in possession of all his papers and documents of value to her as his authorized biographer. She was engaged, as frequently as her health would permit, on Mr. Blaine's biography, from the time of his death until her illness of last year and it is thought her untiring devotion to the work was instrumental in bringing about that prostration.

Her strength had never ra'lied after that illness so that she felt able to resume active work, and she was for weeks unable to see even intimate friends, but during that time she has been able to be driven about the town and to entertain in her old delightful manner the friends who have called upon her. Her literary work during this time has been fragmentary, done by an amanuensis, and as a diversion, or when some current work has especially attracted her interest.

Gail Hamilton was a frequent contributor to prominent magazines, and her published works, written in a witty and aggressive style, consist largely of selections from her contributions.

In 1887 she wrote a series of articles on civil service reform for a New York paper. Letters on a wide range of public questions, written for the Boston Journal, were widely copied throughout the United States.

Miss Dodge's one novel, "First Love Is Best," had not the success which attended some of her older works. During recent years she engaged in political writing, and many famous review articles and "political interviews" have been accredited to her which have roused much warm discussion and have exerted more or less influence upon national politics.

The funeral of Abigail Dodge, "Gail Hamilton," will take place from Hamilton Congregational church at 3:30 p. m. on Thursday. Rev. Mr. Nicho's, an old friend of the family, will officiate. It is understood that the family are willing that the villagers and personal friends of Miss Dodge shall attend, but do not countenance the idea of a public funeral.

IF BRYAN'S ELECTED

Cancel the Order and If McKinley's Elected Fill It.

Springfield, O., Aug. 18.—Manager S. L. Nelson, of the Springfield street railroad, was in Dayton Saturday doing busines with Barney & Smith, the car builders, from whom he has just ordered ten cars. In a talk on the money question the managers of the firm said that a big corporation had just sent in a telegram shelving a big order until after election. The telegram ended: "If Bryan is elected cancel the order; if McKinley is chosen, go ahead and build."

Mr. Nelson said: "This is not a question of politics with me; it is a matter of existence. Mr. Nelson is a Democrat, but won't vote for Bryan.

FEVER IN HAVANA.

The Cuban Capital is In a Bad Condition.

New York, Aug. 18.—Health Officer Doty of this city who has just returned from Havana, Cuba, this morning, found that there was a great deal of yellow fever and smallpox in Havana and the surrounding country. There were 300 cases of yellow fever and 100 deaths are reported from the military hospital during the two weeks previous to Doty's visit. He is confident that the condition of the city of Havana is much worse than in ordinary summers, as the presence of unacclimated soldiers has a very bad effect.

GERMAN NAVY.

Emperor William Wants to Spend a Lot of Money.

London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that it is stated Admiral Tirpitz, at the request of Emperor William has drawn up a bill which will be submitted to the reichstag demanding from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 marks for naval purposes.

A dispatch refers to the interview between Emperor William and Chancellor Hohenhoe and says the situation is as strained as ever, nobody being willing to venture a prophecy as to who will be in office three weeks hence.

AN AGED BOLTER.

Here's One Who Has Voted the Democratic Ticket Eighty Years.

West Union, O., Aug. 17.—Talk about your life-long Democrats bolting the Democratic ticket! Lafayette Jaris of Princetown, Highland county, received a letter a few days ago from Jacob Baker of Farmington, W. Va., who is 104 years old. Mr. Baker cast his first vote for Monroe in 1816 and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since. But, like many other Democrats, he will leave the party of his youth and vote for McKinley, sound money and protection.

TO DOMINATE THE NILE VALLEY.

British Troops to Penetrate to Lado or Wadelai in Soudan.

London, Aug. 18.—The Chronicle says that it is learned that the British government has decided not to stop at Khartoum, but to advance eventually with the Egyptian forces to Lado or Wadelai, the object being to effect a junction with troops from Uganda, thus being in a position to dominate the valley of the Nile, either from the north or the south. The Chronicle expresses a hope that there is yet time to reconsider so tremendous and so perilous an enterprise.

THE TURKS IN CRETE.

They Want the Powers to Keep Hands Off.

New York, Aug. 17.—A special to the Herald from Canea says: Your correspondent has had a talk with Chouss-ein Rey, a Mussulman deputy representing Canea. He said: "We hope that the sublime porte will not accept the propositions made by the Christian deputies. We Mussulmans would rather die than live under the conditions they seek to place upon us. I deny and we all deny that there is any truth in the stories floated by the Christians that our soldiers are guilty of pillaging. There are sure to be reprisals, but Mussulmans are losing just as much as Christians.

"If we are left to ourselves we can settle the whole matter in three months. We should need as many as 20 battalions more, in all 50,000. In Athens the members of the Cretan committee said that all they wanted was to be left alone with the Turks, so as to be able to wipe them out of existence. From the opposite parties therefore, it would appear as though the powers will unwelcome, and that Christians and Turks alike would prefer to be allowed to settle their differences as best they might between themselves."

The Christian's Side.

The archbishop primate was asked whether he could see any solution without war. He answered: "I fear not, unless there is a favorable reply from the porte to the just demands of the Christian people. There is too much bitterness existing between Christians and Turks for animosities to be smoothed over."

When he was asked what he thought would be the possible result of war, his reply was: "With the help of God and being left to ourselves we could manage all right. So long as the powers leave us alone and Greece continues to supply cartridges and rifles we can hold our own.

"As for myself, I do not propose going away, but remaining where Christian duty calls me."

When this conversation was over the archbishop, whose full title is Timotheus, metropolitan primate of Crete and ex-arch of all Europe, paid a visit to his refugees. He still has 300 housed in the school of the archbishopric.

SAW THE VIRGIN MARY.

Wealthy Farmer of New Jersey Describes the Vision.

Belvidere, N. J., Aug. 17.—Moses Depue is known throughout this county and the adjoining county in Pennsylvania as the wealthiest and most staid tiller of the soil residing in Pahaquarry township. He is a deacon in the Lutheran church, superintendent of the local Sunday-school, and comes from a good, Quaker family. His father having been a colonel in the Revolutionary war. He has been treasurer of the township, a member of the county board of freeholders, and until last week a prominent candidate for state senator. He is now looked upon with suspicion by his neighbors, and there are a few who question his veracity.

He was sitting on the front porch of his fine old farmhouse one afternoon, when he told the following strange story:

"Last Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock, while fishing for bass from a boat at the head of Sambo Rift, in the Delaware river, I was suddenly startled by seeing a huge white cloud arise from the stream near the Jersey shore, from which there emerged the strains of sweet music. Its strange shape and the way in which it arose in the form of a cross, riveted me to my seat. As the cloud reached a height of about fifty feet it parted in the middle, and there, in the center, was the form of a beautiful woman.

"Her sweet face was radiant with a strange light, and her beautiful golden hair fell in heavy rolls over her shoulders, and a shining crown of silver adorned her brow. The figure, which was of natural size, was robed in a garment of white, which reached to her feet. As the apparition arose and floated over the Delaware, I heard sweet songs and music from overhead.

"The figure bore a striking resemblance to portraits of the Virgin Mary, and was so dazzling in its brightness that I placed my hands before my eyes. When I recovered from my astonishment the vision had vanished."

There is no question that Mr. Depue is firm in his belief that he saw the apparition described.

LIE NAILED.

Regarding Street Discussion In Lebanon, Missouri.

Lebanon, Mo., Aug. 18.—On the 12th inst the following appeared in the St. Louis Republic from Lebanon: "To indicate the frightened condition of the Republican party, an ordinance has been adopted by the city council of Lebanon to prohibit free silver men from 'discussing' politics in the city, without a permit from a Republican mayor. Lebanon is a Republican city, and Laclede county gave a Republican majority of 461 in 1892. But the voters are repudiating the party for adopting the gold standard, and unless a free discussion and expression of the Republican platform can be prevented, the party will be defeated in the county. All the city officers but one alderman are Republicans, and the party leaders alarmed at the situation have appealed to the city authorities to stop the crazy free silver people from agitating the money question. The result was an ordinance mentioned, which took effect yesterday. The enacting clause of the ordinance reads:

"'Be it ordained by the board of aldermen of the city of Lebanon, Mo., as follows: It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in any business, discussion, street lecture, or other employment, the tendency of which is to blockade the sidewalks in the city of Lebanon, Mo., so as to prevent the free passage and use of such sidewalks to any person or persons desiring to pass or travel thereon.'

"This city has a full code of ordinances covering all offenses except the discussions referred to, and as the marshal is a Republican, he is not expected to disperse a crowd of Republicans, and the mayor being a Republican is resulted.

TREASURE SEEKERS.

Sunken Wealth In a Wreck to Be Sought For.

New York, Aug. 17.—Veteran Diver Capt. F. B. Sharp, in charge of a party of experienced wreckers, left New York Saturday evening on the Merritt wrecking schooner, Edwin Post, for Jones's Inlet, on the Long Island shore.

The object of the expedition is to locate the wreck of the American bark Mexico, which sank off the inlet 60 years ago, and to recover some of the wealth which went down with the vessel.

The Mexico left an English port, bound for New York, in 1836. She carried as passengers a wealthy English family named Cooper and wealthy relatives and friends to the number of 80.

The intending colonists had converted their property in England into money, which they carried in canvas bags on board the ship. Each of them had also cash in belts about their waists. The women had jewels.

Off Jones's Inlet a gale drove the Mexico onto the shoals. The little craft capsized and finally slipped into deep water. The captain, cook, four sailors and two passengers were the only survivors.

The bulk of the wealth, estimated at half a million dollars, went down with the bark. In the vessel's cargo there was also a large amount of sheet copper.

No successful effort. It is said, has ever been made to locate this wreck. The Edwin Post is supplied with the most approved wrecking apparatus, and as the Mexico was built of ash, Capt. Sharp hopes to find the bark in a fair state of preservation.

Tennessee Republicans.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The Republican state convention last evening nominated by acclamation Hon. G. M. Tillman, of this city, for governor, H. W. Hawkins and J. K. Fowlers, electors at large. The platform indorses the St. Louis platform, and indorses McKinley and Hobart. The convention concluded with a McKinley ratification meeting last night.

Bone and fishers, read Thos. Slater's offer on page 5.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity.

SICK HEADACHE.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists or by mail. RADWAY & CO., New York.

PAID IN SILVER.

Pennsylvania Railroad Men Given an Object Lesson On Finance.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The Pittsburg employes of the Pennsylvania railroad, who have received their wages for July have silver to burn. The company pays here by check on the Merchants and Manufacturers National bank. When the employes went to the bank yesterday to get their checks cashed the majority of them were given an object lesson in finance. The ones having the large checks were given some paper and gold in their pay, but the ones with smaller checks were given silver. There was much complaining among the men that the load of white metal worshiped by Mr. Bryan was too heavy for them.

"Silver is plenty—in fact we have too much of it," said I. M. Russell, the assistant cashier, when the railroad employes complained about the white metal. "It is in the vaults and we want to get it out. A good deal is being paid out to others of course, but the most to the railroaders, as it is their pay day. Oh, yes, they object to it, but we can pay them in any kind of legal money. We have too much silver, and so we are getting rid of it. We will probably pay out $17,000 in silver tomorrow.

FUSION IN IOWA.

Democrats and Pops Join On the State Ticket.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 13.—A complete fusion was effected by the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans at the Democratic state convention here yesterday. The state ticket was divided, and terms of division in the congressional districts was also agreed upon for Congress as follows: Democrats to get 9; Populists, 1; free silver Republicans, 1.

The following is the financial plank of the platform: "Recognizing in the financial issue the great and controlling question of the present campaign we invite all voters irrespective of past party affiliations who are in favor of the unrestricted and prosperity of the great masses of the people to join with us in carrying the election this fall, to the end that financial relief may be given and prosperity restored to the country."

The ticket selected is as follows: For electors at large—Horace Boies, Waterloo (Dem.); Gen. James B. Weaver, Colfax (Pop.); secretary of state, L. H. Karr, of Clarke (Dem.); auditor of state, G. W. Davis, of Louisana (Pop.); attorney general, William D. Reeves, of Hardin (Dem.); treasurer, Charles Roegnitz, of Clayton (Dem.); for supreme judge, Senator Baker, of Harrison (Dem.); railroad commissioner (long term), Amos Stekel, of Davis (Sil. Rep.), railroad commissioner (short term), Thomas J. Denson, of Fayette (Dem.).

MORE FUSION.

Patched Up Ticket Being Made In the State of Washington.

Ellensburg, Wash., Aug. 12.—The Democratis free silver, Republican and Populist conventions are in session in this city for the purpose of placing a fusion ticket in the field. Each convention has perfected its organization and committies have been appointed to agree upon the terms of fusion. A telegram signed by the chairman of each convention was sent to Bryan last night promising him the electoral vote of the state. The Democratic convention has elected William H. White, of Seattle to succeed Hugh. C. Wallace, of Tacoma, as a member of the national committee.

WILL NOT FUSE.

Wyoming Democrats Refuse to Join Pops.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Aug. 14.—The Democratic state convention was called to order at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. W. R. Stoll was made permanent chairman. The platform endorses the Chicago platform and especially the financial plank. Ex-Governor R. Osborne was nominated unanimously for Congress. Presidential electors were chosen. A proposition of fusion from the Populists was rejected.

Markets and Crops.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Deadly Hot Weather Has Affected Trade Everywhere.

New York, Aug. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, says:

An extraordinary spell of deadly hot weather has affected trade throughout the country and in the East speculative feeling was somewhat affected until Thursday by apprehension of possible influence of the Bryan meeting. With cooler weather there came also on Thursday perception that the meeting would not affect business unfavorably. But other conditions were not stimulating. According to government reports the crops have sustained serious injuries. Labor difficulties extend, and the closing of establishments for want of work and the refusal of commercial loans by banks checked operations in many branches of industry and trade. The week, therefore, closes as the last week did, with domestic business unusually dull for the season. Measured by clearing house exchange, it was 5 per cent smaller than last year and 15.5 per cent smaller than in the same week of 1892, the last year of full business at this season.

The government corp report for August was so gloomy that a great rise in prices would have followed if it had been entirely credited. In fact wheat rose about 1½c, but again declined throughout the week, closing over a cent lower. Cotton advanced a sixteenth because of continued reports of injury. It is wise to remember that the government accounts were based on reports prior to the fearful period of heat, and hence may be nearer correct than they were when prepared. But official and unofficial estimates of great decrease in wheat yield are confronted by a movement from the farms of 3,560,014 bushels for the week, against 2,295,252 last year, and it scarcely seems reasonable to believe that 20,700,000 would have been marketed since July first this year, against 11,625,262 last year, if the yield had been smaller, with the price 9c lower than a year ago.

Atlantic exports (flour included) were 1,409,780 bushels, against 889,301 last year, are not enough to account for the difference. No one questions the probability of a very large yield of corn. But the advance of cotton to 8.12 caused large selling and a reaction, although a turn upwards on Friday took the price to 8.15 with moderate trading.

The woolen manufactures are unchanged, with not more than a third of the machinery now running, and the demand for goods does not improve, although prices of some important grades have been further reduced. Sales of wool at the three chief markets for two weeks have been 4,791,000 pounds, against 14,473,150 in the same weeks of 1894, and 16,436,302 in the same weeks of 1892. Nor has any improvement appeared in cotton goods, although the curtailment of production for some weeks has been great.

AUGUST CROP REPORT.

The General Fruit Outlook is Favorable.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Agricultural Department August report of fruit conditions is as follows:

Apples—The general condition advanced during July from 64.6 to 65.7, a gratifying indication of sustained crop prospects. This general average covers all kinds of apples, early and late, in all sections of the country, commercially important or unimportant as producers, and the state percentages must be used to determine the outlook for particular commercial supplies.

Notwithstanding a general condition of 64.6 on July 1, which was low as far as the crop the country over was concerned, it was specifically stated that "prospects for excellent crops" continued in states of the northern belt from Maine to Minnesota, and in Iowa, with fair but comparatively smaller crops in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. In the present report a very general betterment is shown in that region. Correspondents confirm their earlier judgments as to quality, and add gratifying information as to the prospective high quality of the fruit. The condition is very spotted in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, many counties reporting entire failure, while others report abundant crops, which accounts for the somewhat lower conditions of those states.

It seems hardly necessary to inform those interested in the apple trade that the chief source of supply of winter or keeping apples is this northern region, where conditions, both July 1 and August 1, were in the main high. To show clearly what these conditions mean a weighted average for 13 states included has been completed. This stands at 83.6.

In the past a final condition of 75 per cent. or over has been followed by an abundant supply of apples, so that the excellence of the crops of the present season in this particular and extensive region is plainly evident. In other parts of the country, with a few exceptions, the conditions are low.

Peaches—Present returns show generally reduced condition. Of the commercial states the best prospects still are found in Delaware, Michigan, Ohio and Maryland, while in New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia and California percentages indicate less than half a crop. In Delaware the early crop was nearly ruined by curculio and "yellows," and fruit on the trees is badly stung there and in Maryland, though a fine product is expected from the mountain orchards of the latter state. In Michigan and Ohio excellent crops are indicated.

Grapes—The condition of grapes is generally high. Some complaints are made of rot, due to excessively wet season, but seemingly not extensive enough to much affect the general condition.

CROPS OF EUROPE.

Wheat Has Been Doing Remarkably Well.

Washington, Aug